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Kampelman Rejects Scrapping Warheads
LD031712 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS — Max Kampelman, U.S. representative at the Soviet-American Geneva talks, has rejected the Soviet Union's demand for the scrapping of the 72 U.S. nuclear warheads to the West German Pershing-1A missiles within the framework of the agreement being drawn up at Geneva now. Speaking in a *Washington Times* interview, he expressed the assumption that the USA might wish to preserve these warheads "for other aims." The U.S. representative again claimed that the question of the warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles is in no way connected with the current Soviet-American talks on arms control in Geneva.

'Third Country Theme' Questioned
LD021211 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

The statement by Marlin Fitzwater, assistant to the President for press relations, to the effect that third-country weapon systems, and exactly the West German "Pershings-1A", are not a part of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations makes a strange impression, Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's department on arms reduction and disarmament issues, told TASS today.

Soviet officials have repeatedly explained that the point at issue at the negotiations in Geneva are the U.S. nuclear warheads for "Pershing-1A" missiles rather then this class of shorter-range missiles.

The "third-country" theme keeps figuring in official statements by American officials. So, what do we have? West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher officially stated that the nuclear warheads for the West German "Pershing-1A" missiles are controlled exclusively by the Americans and, furthermore, that the scrapping of these missiles will deny the United States any grounds for preserving its nuclear warheads for them. A strange situation emerges: The warheads belong to the Americans and this cannot be negated without violating the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

If one is to believe Marlin Fitzwater's statement that the case in point is allegedly third-country systems, a conclusion has to be made then that the United States has passed its nuclear warheads into the possession of or under the control of West Germany and, hence, become a violater of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

But, it seems this is not so. Then, it becomes clear that what is meant is not "third-country" systems but the U.S. nuclear weapons of the category which is subject to be dismantled if Washington is serious when it speaks about the elimination of the two classes of armaments — Soviet and American intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, that is about the "double global zero".

Chernyshev on U.S. SDI Campaign
LD031623 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — Following commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military news analyst:

In connection with the real opportunity of completion of the work at Geneva to draw up a Soviet-American treaty on medium and shorter range missiles, the conservative forces in the USA scared by the prospect of that first step on the way towards scrapping nuclear weapons, believing (with good reason) that after the start of the process of progress towards non-nuclear world it will be ever more difficult to substantiate the need for the SDI program, the advocates of the Star Wars have launched a fresh propaganda campaign aimed at substantiating the need for accelerating the development and deployment of space weapons and belittling the significance of a future agreement on medium and shorter range missiles.

It is claimed in particular that it would be more important to reach agreement on a 50 per cent cut in the strategic offensive weapons and that the Soviet Union allegedly hampers that effort. Yet, in real fact, a barrier in that way has been put up at Geneva by the United States itself. The main flaw of the draft treaty on the strategic offensive weapons tabled by them at the talks is that it totally disregards the dependence of a cut in these arms on the prevention of the weapons race in outer space. Since without observing the ABM Treaty in full and for a sufficiently long time, for at least 10 years, it is impossible to cut drastically the strategic offensive weapons. Meanwhile, Washington has gone back on what was discussed at Reykjavik, and proposes that the Soviet Union sign an agreement under which the USA could start right after 1994 the deployment of SDI, and prior to that, in the course of seven years could do any work in that field. Obviously, such an approach cannot serve even as a basis for serious discussions.

The U.S. Administration's practical actions are proof that it aims at furnishing such a basis for the Star Wars programme already now, so that no agreements at Geneva could prevent the deployment of SDI already in the middle of the next decade. First, transition has been effected to the third stage in developing the general structure of the system; second, work has been intensified to create interceptor missiles for deployment in space war platforms and ground launchers. Third, ever new contracts are issued for the development of various elements of SDI. Fourth, plans have been drawn up for conducting at least 15 major experiments in outer space. The Pentagon insists on going over from developing the concept of components of the SDI system to the stage of

their demonstration and appraisal. The council for purchases of the Defence Department has already approved this decision, and the Pentagon chief is to endorse it already this month.

Thus, there is every indication that the SDI is a programme going far beyond the laboratory framework. As far as the wish is concerned to halve the Soviet strategic defensive potential, the main aim of this design is to adjust its quantitative composition and structure to the SDI, since the less there are missiles with the opposite side, the easier it will be to create the SDI. With the present number of warheads on both sides no SDI will work. Yet they in Washington, apparently, lose hope to enhance its effectiveness through reducing the Soviet retaliatory strike potential.

Such hopes are futile. The USSR is firmly convinced that radical reductions in the strategic offensive weapons can be effected only if there is an agreement putting up a barrier in the way of escalating the arms race into outer space.

Lobov Views SDI, ABM Treaty

LD031903 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1104 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) — The preservation of the ABM Treaty is an important condition of restraining the race not only in the sphere of strategic armaments but in all other directions, writes Colonel General Vladimir Lobov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, in the ninth issue of *International Affairs* magazine.

If we are speaking about the true and not the propagandist objectives of the United States, the author stresses, then promoting the idea of SDI is a reflection of Washington's desire to unleash a qualitatively new stage of the arms race using the most modern material basis. It is difficult today to imagine what kind of work results on the SDI program could specifically be used in this or that military sphere or how negative their consequences would be for the international climate, although one may say even now that they could give a most powerful impetus to the arms race in all spheres.

In this regard, even greater meaning is being given to the 1972 ABM Treaty, the strengthening of which would in many ways help to restrain the arms race and to block a whole number of its directions. Both the political and the psychological aspects of this problem are important. Preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty would in many ways tie the hands of those representatives of the military-political elite in the United States who are striving to switch the arms race to outer space and into an uncontrollable, qualitatively new dimension.

By all accounts, the stabilizing effect of the ABM Treaty on the international situation in no way fits in with the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy or the interests of the military-industrial complex under its patronage. Using a camouflage of defensive slogans and seeking loopholes in space for components of the ABM system through a so-called "broad" interpretation of the treaty, Washington does not balk at casting aspersions on the other side, accusing it of imaginary violations of their treaty commitments. Such maneuvers around the ABM Treaty give cause for alarm: Is the United States not preparing to renounce this document at a time suitable to them, the author asks.

Tatarnikov on NATO, Pact at Talks

LD241956 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS — Consultations between representatives of the Warsaw-Treaty and NATO countries on working out a mandate for talks on cutting the armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals will be resumed in Vienna in September, and next stage of the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) will begin.

In this connection Viktor Tatarnikov, representative of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, member of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting and at the consultations between Warsaw-Treaty and NATO countries, said the following in an interview with a TASS diplomatic correspondent:

"Inclusion of tactical nuclear weapons, with tactical strike aviation among them, in the subject-matter of talks, and the determination of a cutback area are the most complex problems which give rise to principled differences."

"The stand of the Warsaw Treaty countries is simple and understandable: It envisages a cut in all components of land forces and tactical strike aviation of European countries as well as in the respective forces and systems of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe, together with their organic armament and combat hardware in conjunction with tactical nuclear systems".

"If one compares this clear-cut stand with NATO's concept of the talks, a strange detail strikes the eye: NATO would like to exclude tactical nuclear systems, including tactical strike aviation, from the talks".

"No provision for mutual reductions is made either. Practically, they speak of only land forces and of removing 'disbalances' at the expense of the Warsaw Treaty countries".

"Common sense suggests that it is impossible to consider 'dual-purpose systems' at different talks".

"If one really strives for the establishment of stability in Europe, it is essential to reduce all components of both land forces and tactical strike aviation in their aggregate".

"It is impossible to seek the elimination of the offensive potential of the sides (as NATO countries' mandate envisages it) without reducing or eliminating tactical nuclear systems, including tactical strike aviation".

"Representatives of NATO countries state that the Soviet Union ostensibly has superiority in tactical nuclear arms and strike aviation. The Soviet Union and its allies precisely suggest eliminating disparities that exist in some components on the one and the other side".

"Why then does the other side refuse to consider these components? Apparently because, in actual fact, the United States and NATO have superiority in those components".

"At the talks the Warsaw Treaty countries are prepared to consider and eliminate disparities during a reduction in all components of land forces and tactical strike aviation. Not only in tanks, as NATO countries suggest, but also in tactical aviation, nuclear artillery, tactical missiles, and other types of arms and combat hardware".

"Stability in Europe is indivisible. It cannot be either conventional or nuclear. What the Europeans need is overall stability, excluding first of all the threat of nuclear war in Europe", Viktor Tatarnikov emphasized.

Moscow Cites Bogachev on Pershings

LD0337232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Presenter Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] As has already been reported, an extraordinary session of the Bundestag has been held in Bonn at the demand of the Green Party. The question of the fate of the West German Pershing-1A missiles was discussed. The opposition parties demanded the scrapping of these systems, which carry U.S. nuclear warheads. After all, this problem has become the main obstacle on the path to achieving a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, that is, an actual brake on the Geneva talks. Why is it that the opposition parties in the FRG have insisted on a discussion of the question of the Pershing-1A nuclear missile systems in the Bundestag? After all, it was literally only the other day that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a public statement on his intention not to obstruct progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

I asked TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev to give us his view on this and on the state of affairs at the Geneva talks in general. Please, go ahead.

[Bogachev] First, I shall remind you that the FRG chancellor qualified the willingness of West Germany not to modernize these operational-tactical missiles, and, ultimately to scrap them, with a number of conditions. Moreover, Kohl threw no light on the basic question under discussion in Geneva on the further fate of the U.S. nuclear warheads for the West German missiles.

As is known, at the talks the Soviet Union is not posing the question of the West German missiles. We are demanding the scrapping only of the U.S. nuclear warheads for the FRG's Pershings.

Now about the Bundestag discussion. The parliamentary opposition has insisted — and one cannot fail to agree with this — that the refusal by the FRG to modernize the Pershing-1A's and the willingness of the government to scrap them should be consolidated by way of a Bundestag decision. In view of the opposition, such a step would remove doubts concerning the sincerity of bonn intentions on nuclear disarmament.

However the parties of the governmental coalition of the FRG — the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] and the FDP [Free Democratic Party] using their majority in the Bundestag, refused to put the opposition proposals to the vote.

[Patsyuk] It seems that Kohl's statement in essence retains an element of ambiguity in Bonn's position. And what of the U.S. position now on the question of the warheads? Has this undergone any kind of changes in the last few days? What would you say about this, Vladimir Ivanovich?

[Bogachev] It was announced in Washington yesterday that the United States will remove its warheads from FRG territory after the West German Pershings are scrapped. It should be possible to welcome the fact that such a move has taken place in the U.S. position on this question. In truth, though, one is placed on one's guard by the fact that Washington is promising not to scrap its warheads but only to remove them from the territory of the FRG. And even the very procedure of resolving the question of U.S. warheads on U.S. proposal will take up too much time.

[Patsyuk] Is the problem of U.S. nuclear warheads for the FRG's Pershings the only unresolved question at the talks? Have other difficulties on the path toward achieving an accord not arisen recently in Geneva?

[Bogachev] Unfortunately, other difficulties exist also. The U.S. side in Geneva is now insisting in particular that in the first stage of implementing a future accord, only the Soviet Union should reduce its missiles. The Soviet side considers that both sides should remove their missiles from their arsenals on a balanced basis from the very outset.

The USSR delegation has now forwarded a new proposal. In the first year, both sides should remove all warheads from their missiles. In this way, from the very outset, neither the USSR nor the United States will possess combat-ready medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. It is a very constructive proposal.

Difficulties at the talks may also arise as a result of a change in the U.S. position on the questions of verifying the observance of a future agreement. For decades, the U.S. side insisted at any talks on on-site inspections at any time and in any place. Now that the sides have commenced discussion of specific verification steps, it has turned out that the Soviet Union is ready for on-site inspections that go much further than the United States — on a mutual basis of course.

The statements by the Soviet side have completedly confirmed the fact that the USSR, to a far greater extent than the United States, is interested in the reliable verification of observance of agreements.

[Patsyuk] What specific steps have been undertaken by the United States?

[Bogachev] The other day the Reagan administration issued instructions to its delegation in Geneva to significantly change the U.S. position with respect to verification in the direction of relaxing it. Attention is drawn to the fact that the decision by the White House on the renunciation of a number of verification steps proposed earlier, was taken immediately after the Soviet Union announced its intention to strive for the most stringent verification system, including on-site inspection, without the right to refuse. These changes, according to U.S. press reports, were undertaken under pressure from the CIA and other U.S. intelligence organs that, as has now become clear, have nothing against spreading their inspection group on the whole territory of the Soviet Union on a permanent basis but do not at all wish to permit Soviet observers at a number of their military plants.

One U.S. journalist said ironically that the Pentagon and the CIA would like to spread their inspection groups even in the streets of Krasnoyarsk, but they don't want to see the bootmarks of Soviet observers in the state of Nevada. If one speaks seriously, what we have here is a classic display of the U.S. concept of double-standards. What the United States is able to do ought without fail to be permitted of another country also.

[Patsyuk] It seems that for many years the problem of inspection has essentially been merely an instrument to attain the unseemly aims of U.S. foreign policy.

[Bogachev] Quite right, Konstantin Nikolayevich. Formerly, under the pretence of the inadequacy of verification measures, the Reagan administration refused to ratify the 1974 treaty on limiting the yield of test explosions and the 1976 agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Under the same pretence, Washington disrupted the completion of talks on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and undermined the prospect for attaining an agreement on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons.

[Patsyuk] What specific aims is Washington now pursuing by renouncing its former proposals on verification?

[Bogachev] Some observers link the U.S. rejection of stringent verification steps with the desire by the U.S. side to withdraw its bases on the territory of its allies — where U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles may be deployed — from the scope of verification. In any case, Konstantin Nikolayevich, the U.S. myth of its unwavering adherence to the idea of on-site inspection has finally been shattered.

[Patsyuk] And a last question: What are the prospects for a successful conclusion of the talks in Geneva and the scrapping, on a global basis, of all Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles?

[Bogachev] I can say that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to find mutually acceptable outcomes for the questions under discussion. We shall hope that in Washington ideas on strengthening military and political stability on our planet will win the upper hand over the narrow departmental interests of the Pentagon strategists.

Gerasimov Addresses Journalists 3 Sep

Rejects U.S. View of Gulf

LD0312O1 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — One can hardly agree with the declarations by some Washington officials that the military buildup in the Persian Gulf is rather moderate, Gennadiy Gerasimov said here today.

Addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate emphasized that Washington's course towards escalating long-term military presence in the Persian Gulf remained unchanged.

"This was confirmed on September 2 by State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley. It was confirmed by the fact that the United States did not wish to respond positively to the Soviet proposal to withdrawing form the Persian Gulf the naval vessels of the countries that are not situated there, including the ships of the Soviet Union and the United States."

Addresses Pershing-1A Issue

LD0311J0 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — "The speech made by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the remarks made by the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during the debate in the Bundestag on Wednesday, during which their earlier stated stand on the problem of Pershing-1A missiles was confirmed on the whole, have been taken note of in the Soviet Union", a briefing here today was told by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"It was also noted in Moscow that the chancellor had refused to put this stand on record in an official government statement. It appears expedient to state again that for the Soviet Union the issue centres not on the West German Pershing-1A missiles but on the American nuclear warheads for them and, in particular, on the further fate of these warheads", Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

"On Wednesday the State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley stated that the United States would withdraw its nuclear warheads if the conditions set by Chancellor Helmut Kohl were fulfilled and if the West German Pershing-1A missiles were eliminated. Phyllis Oakley used the word 'withdraw'. As a result it is not clear whether these nuclear warheads are to be withdrawn or eliminated. By logic of things", the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman stressed, "they should be eliminated.

But we do not yet have a clear indication from the United States that these nuclear warheads will be eliminated. In other words, we are waiting for Washington to cross the T after the West German chancellor dots the I".

Denies DRA Pilots Refuse Combat

LD0312O5 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — Reports of Voice of America and Radio France International to the effect that Afghan pilots allegedly refused to fly combat missions are absolutely groundless, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a briefing today.

These inventions are probably needed for encouraging rebels in their attempts to disrupt the national reconciliation process, he said. It is probable as well that the falsehood was timed to coincide with the coming round of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva with the mediation of a personal representative of the U.N. secretary general which are to resume on September 7.

Cites BBC Comment on DRA

LD0313A8 Moscow Tass International Service in Russian 1239 GMT 3 Sep 8

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) — The Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, conducted through a personal representative of the UN secretary general, resume on 7 September, yet a BBC Islamabad correspondent already "comments" on them, giving advice on what Moscow should be doing in connection with talks, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry stated at a briefing held here today. In particular the correspondent proposes that the first deputy USSR foreign minister should go to Islamabad to discuss the composition of the future Afghan government.

One would like to ask, G. Gerasimov continued, upon what basis the BBC interferes in affairs which have nothing to do with it? Moreover, how can a Soviet representative be called upon to discuss with the Pakistanis a question that is a prerogative of the Afghans themselves, or agree with the Pakistanis about the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the DRA, something that is the subject of the talks in Geneva?

All this, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized, is merely a clumsy attempt to complicate the forthcoming round of the Geneva talks.

Decries Hijacker's Extradition

LD0312S3 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — According to reports coming from Stockholm, the Swedish authorities have granted Soviet citizen Roman Svistunov a residence permit and a job, Gennadiy Gerasimov said here today.

Addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate recalled that on May 27 Svistunov hijacked an Antonov-2 plane from the region of the Latvian town of Saldus to Sweden, and the Soviet Union demanded the extradition of the criminal.

The extradition demand was repeated to Swedish representatives during consultations between the foreign ministries on problems of combating international terrorism in June this year.

On July 20 the minister of civil aviation of the USSR approached the president of the ICAO Council on this issue.

In keeping with Soviet laws, Gerasimov said, criminal proceedings were instituted against Svistunov in the USSR. A number of civil claims were brought against him. On the completion of the investigation and the passing of a court ruling on the Svistunov case, the Swedish side would be provided with relevant materials.

The reports from Stockholm indicate that the Swedish authorities have not responded to our demands and in fact connive with the person who committed a criminal offence, which is regrettable," Gerasimov pointed out.

Views Plans To Combat AIDS

LD0409115 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — "The Soviet Union comes out for the broadest international cooperation on both a bilateral and multilateral basis to avert and combat AIDS", a briefing here today was told by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"We took part in the drafting and approval by the World Health Organisation in May of a programme and a strategy of preventing and coping with this disease. The Soviet Union responded with interest to Britain's initiative to hold an international conference on this problem in January 1988. We share the profound concern and striving for collective action which were expressed at the June meeting of the "seven" in Venice", Gennadiy Gerasimov stated further.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman recalled that on August 25 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet had issued a decree on measures of preventing contamination with the AIDS virus. Regulations of the USSR Ministry of Public Health on the procedure of testing for AIDS, drawn up on the basis of this decree, have been published. "This procedure is of a humane and non-discriminatory nature and is directed at protecting the population's health in the absence at present of effective means of treating AIDS", Gennadiy Gerasimov said. "We took into account the fact that corresponding protective measures have been adopted or are being drawn up in other countries. Prophylaxis will be conducted in such a way as to rule out any mistrust or suspiciousness in respect of groups of citizens or foreigners".

NATO 'Ocean Safari' Exercises Begin

PM031321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "'Ocean Safari-87' Maneuvers Start"]

[Text] Brussels, 31 Aug — Some 119 warships and 22 merchant ships from 11 NATO countries will be participating in the extensive "Ocean Safari-87" naval maneuvers which started today. They will take place in the Atlantic Ocean — from the Norwegian Sea to the English Channel and in the vicinity of the Canary Islands.

According to NATO headquarters' official account, the purpose of the maneuvers, which will last through 18 September and will link up with NATO's massive "Autumn Forge-87" military maneuvers, is to "test the NATO naval forces' combat capability to blockade the enemy fleet in the Norwegian Sea." But the press notes that the NATO joint armed forces command intends to try out operations involving minesweeping and escorting civilian ships, that is, actions which U.S., British, and French warships will soon be carrying out in the Persian Gulf.

"Ocean Safari-87" takes place every 2 years [as published]. On this occasion subunits of the Spanish Navy — Spain is a member of NATO but is not a part of the military-political bloc's military structure — will be participating for the first time. Spain will be sending seven warships to the maneuvers.

It is noteworthy that France, which is not part of the alliance's military organization either, will be one of the biggest participants in the naval maneuvers. Paris is sending 25 of its ships to the Atlantic, compared with the 22 Britain is sending.

The "Autumn Forge-87" maneuvers will take place this year between early September and mid-November and will involve over 250,000 servicemen, 60,000 transport facilities of all types, and 2,000 aircraft from 14 NATO countries.

Exercises Assessed

PM031515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "NATO 'Premiers'"]

[Text]These days NATO militarist activity is increasing pace on the territory of West Europe, in its skies, and in the waters which wash it. Thousands of U.S. soldiers are being "airlifted" across the ocean. Military transports are crossing the Atlantic with combat hardware. Tanks, self-propelled artillery, and other weapons systems are being made ready at numerous U.S. bases and at special dumps created in advance in Europe. Soon this entire armored avalanche is to move into the FRG, to join up with Bundeswehr forces. British troops will also head for there in the very near future.

This is how the latest series of NATO fall maneuvers is getting under way. "Reforger-87," which is already taking place, is devoted to rehearsing the transfer of the bloc allies' reinforcements into a "theater of military operations." "Ocean Safari-87," which begins 31 August, will assemble almost 150 warships and 250 aircraft of 10 NATO countries in the North Atlantic. The "Cold Fire-87" air force exercises will be mounted in central Europe. The middle of September will see the start of the "Certain Strike" maneuvers in the FRG with the participation of approximately 90,000 soldiers and officers from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands...

Well, the bout of militarist fever within NATO, which repeats itself every fall, might not in itself merit any special comment. The purpose of NATO is, as it were, to keep the allies in constant exertion. But the present maneuvers differ in some ways from the previous ones.

Thus, more than 30,000 U.S. warriors, urgently transferred from the United States to the Old World, have been mobilized for the first time in "Reforger-87." This scale is evidently designed to demonstrate to the allies the strength of "U.S. commitments to the defense of Europe." "Misgivings" are being voiced in some NATO capitals about the possible weakening of these commitments by the U.S. and Soviet elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles. And Washington reckons that such a massive transfer of troops should calm the allies.

You also cannot rule out the possibility that the Pentagon intends to stimulate the involvement of a section of NATOITES in the gendarme functions which the United States fulfills in the Persian Gulf by generously sending its forces to Europe. For it is no secret that the United States has long been trying to get its partners in the bloc to extend its "zone of responsibility" beyond the present borders by promising to fill the "breach in Europe's defense" which could form as a result of sending NATO subunits and ships to foreign shores.

The broad involvement of Spain, which is not formally part of the bloc's military structure, in the present exercises is also a "premiere." France, which formally is in the same position, is also activating its involvement in NATO'S militarist efforts.

Thus, NATO'S games this fall stand out from the ordinary in terms both of their scale and of the makeup of their participants. The goal which they are pursuing — to prevent the relaxation of tension in Europe — will, however, remain as before.

Batmonh Message to NY Disarmament Forum
LD311920 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 31 TASS — A message from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, to an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development, which is under way here, has been circulated at the forum.

The message said the conference should be a landmark event in strengthening the concept of the relationship between disarmament and development in world politics and facilitate a practical realization of constructive proposals by socialist and other nations towards real disarmament and a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

Lawyers ' Conference on Nuclear Arms Opens
LD302025 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 30 TASS — TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

An international conference of lawyers on the subject "Nuclear Weapons and the Issues of International Law" opened here on Saturday.

The conference, which is being held on the initiative of an American public organisation, the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, and the Soviet Lawyers Association, is being attended by about 150 experts in the field of international law and arms control from 15 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, the Netherlands, Canada, and Japan.

Addressing the participants in the conference, Aleksandr Sukharev, minister of justice of the Russian Federation, president of the Soviet Lawyers Association, emphasized that the build-up, upgrading and proliferation of nuclear arsenals ran counter to the letter and spirit of international humanitarian law.

"What is required in order to ensure the leading role of law in the nuclear age, is a new legal thinking and a code of conduct of states which would be based on it and which would not only comprise the existing bilateral and international agreements, but would also include new forms".

The Soviet representative mentioned such forms as a treaty banning any underground nuclear tests, and a no-first-nuclear-strike obligation.

Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that the Reagan administration through its specific steps had violated at least two clauses of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Under the treaty the United States undertook to make every effort towards total ban on nuclear weapon testing as well as towards reduction and elimination of nuclear arms.

As far as the Reagan administration's attempts to give a new interpretation of the ABM Treaty are concerned, Mr Warnke said that that constituted an overt mockery of

international law, and pursued the aim of creating a dangerous precedent for the future.

The U.S. expert said it was essential to put a reliable legal barrier to tests of SDI components in outer space.

He emphasized that such kind of agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States would open the way for significant cuts in strategic offensive arms and would make it possible to substantially reduce the nuclear threat.

United States & Canada

U.S. Instruments Record Explosion

LD031721 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Karaganda September 3 TASS — TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Zorin reports:

The third ten-ton chemical underground explosion today staged in the area of Karaganda, Kazakhstan, was recorded in a space of 11 seconds by the U.S. seismic instrument in Karkaralinsk, which is 250 kilometers away from the epicentre of the blast. Three U.S. congressmen and also 20 Soviet and foreign journalists were witnesses to this experiment.

A Soviet-U.S. seismic station has been in operation in Karkaralinsk among picturesque mountains covered with pine-trees for over a year now. The two countries' scientists demonstrated to the guests clear-cut seismograms of yesterday's two experimental explosions in Kazakhstan. It has been reported from two other joint seismic stations in operation around the nuclear test site near Semipalatinsk that all explosions were also recorded there.

Commenting the results of the experiment, Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said: "If all three stations have recorded such low-yield blasts so reliably, it proves that given the seismic equipment existing in the world today, it is practically impossible to conceal nuclear tests. All this means that verification of a treaty on a total ban of nuclear blasts is real and possible".

"Decoding the seismograms showed that the explosions were recorded in a very wide frequency range," said Igor Nersesov, head of the group of Soviet scientists, professor of the Institute of Earth physics. "The new instruments placed in 100-meter-deep holes at the stations have clearly recorded the high-frequency part of the explosions' range. Control over nuclear tests exactly at this level makes it possible to distinguish clearly between explosions and earthquakes".

Jonathan Berger, head of the group of American scientists, professor of the University of California, stressed that during the experiment the scientists succeeded in obtaining perfect readings of all the explosions. We were even surprised how fine those readings appeared to be. One can assert with confidence that our joint experiment has passed very successfuly, he said.

Thomas Downey, one of the three American congressmen, has desribed the success of the Soviet-U.S. experiment as a highly positive step on the way to solving the problems involved in verifying nuclear tests. The work carried out here, he said, shows the Soviet Union's sincere striving to resolve this problem, demonstrates its approach to it from the position of good will.

Kornilov Views Reagan's Words, Deeds

LD301542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 August (TASS) — TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In Washington it has become a kind of rule that the worse things are at home, the greater is the temptation to "win points" with anti-Soviet rhetoric and attempts to heap one's own sins onto others. The Republican administration is approaching the end of its second term in office with the heavy burden of Irangate, which has, with extreme clarity, illuminated both the aggressive adventurism of Washington's upper crust in the foreign policy arena as well as the fact of their gross and shameless flouting of the U.S. Constitution and laws. In a whole series of speeches — beginning in West Berlin, then in Los Angeles, and finally in Saturday's address to the nation — the U.S. President clearly has been striving to make Americans "forget" Irangate and to switch public opinion toward confrontation with the USSR by creating for himself a halo of imaginary infallibility.

The methods used are chosen to suit the purpose. In an attempt to show that black is white and vice versa, the boss of the White House manipulates facts to such a degree that one cannot help but ask: What is Washington's political lexicon for? To convey ideas or to camouflage them? For instance, he accuses the USSR of building up armaments, but he forgets to mention that each new class or type of weapons that has appeared in the Soviet Union was merely a response to similar weapons that had already been developed by the United States. The President forgets about the sort of facts cited, for instance, in a report of the National Resources Defense Council that has been published in the United States, which says that in the period 1981-1987, 11,000 nuclear warheads of 10 kinds were produced in the United States, and allocations for their production rose from 3.4 billion to 8 billion [currency not specified] per annum.

It would be utterly worthless to seek in the President's oratorical exercises facts testifying that, at a time when there is at hand obvious progress in the negotiations on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles, and operational and tactical missiles, certain circles in the United States are looking more and more actively for loopholes, come what may, to "compensate" for the possible reduction of the nuclear arsenals, be it through the siting of new U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers and F-111A intermediate-range bombers in Britain, or the deployment of sea-based cruise missiles near European coasts, or the establishment of bases for B-52 bombers with air-based cruise missiles in Turkey....

R. Reagan advocates, in addition, that "the Soviets should reject the use of force" and "abandon imperial adventures." Facts and arguments? The President does not have any, nor can he. However, the public is well familiar with facts of a different hue: the undeclared wars the United States is waging against sovereign Nicaragua and independent Afghanistan, the occupation of

Grenada, and the CIA's "secret operations." However, the President prefers to pass over all that in silence....

Adopting the pose of some sort of mentor, the U.S. President lectures all and sundry on the "fundamentals of democracy." The question is, however, what is the "model" that is being put forward? The cruel repressions to which participants in the antiwar movement and civil rights champions, such as Leonard Peltier, are subjected to in the United States? The existence in the United States of an 8-million-strong army of unemployed? Or perhaps there is a model of democracy and observance of the law in the fact that a certain Marine colonel is in a position to commit acts that, when they become known, horrify many congressmen? We should recall in this regard that according to the results of a public opinion poll carried out by the Eagleton Institute and *The Newark Star Ledger* newspaper, 64 percent of the Americans are convinced that those who took part in the "Iran-contras" operation were breaking the law, while 43 percent of those polled said that Reagan had lied when he said he did not know about the transfer of money to the contras.

"R. Reagan is attempting to go on the offensive," writes *The Wall Street Journal,* commenting on the White House position. On the offensive—but against whom? Against the prospects that are opening up before Moscow and Washington in the sphere of arms control? Against the up-to-date political thinking that accords with the realities of the nuclear age? Against the very possibility of improving Soviet-U.S. relations? Such an "offensive" cannot fail to evoke grave concern among the Soviet and international public....

Reagan Contra Message 'Inflammatory'
LD282258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is trying to wreck a peaceful settlement in Central America. Over to Political Observer Igor Kudrin:

[Kudrin] Hello there, comrades. This week President Reagan took a step not taken by any of his predecessors: He appeared on the pirate underground radio station belonging to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Officially the broadcast was called a message of peace and freedom to the Nicaraguans. In essence, however, it was an overt and inflammatory radio broadcast targeted against the revolutionary government. At the same time, the Somozist rebels were for the umpteenth time given a firm promise of support. The President reaffirmed this standpoint at yesterday's meeting with the ringleaders of the contras in Los Angeles. Incidentally, the visit by the seven had been paid for out of U.S. public funds. Ronald Reagan spoke to them for the second time in a month. Moreover, for the first time Colonel Bermudez, the military leader of the bandit groups, was received by him and reported to the President on the military situation. Why this increased attention to these traitors to the Nicaraguan people? The document signed in Guatemala by five Central American countries at the beginning of August on ways to establish peace in the region rankles the U.S. Administration. In its statements, delivered grudgingly, the United States has been forced to express satisfaction. However, it immediately started undermining the peace initiative. This was mainly because the document was signed by, among others, the Nicaraguan president, and, of course, progress in implementing the plan has been very insignificant so far.

This double game by the White House — one U.S. journalist described it as a circus stunt — is not just the result of hatred for the Sandinists, but it is also being played with one eye to the conservatives. The latter are by no means sitting back passively. A group of right-wing congressmen put it this way: No peace without military backing for the contras. There is talk that after 30 September the Somozists will be allocated $310 million for the next 18 months. On getting wind of this support, the Somozist ringleaders, who had been on the point of losing heart, cheered up. They brazenly put the following demand to Managua: We, they said, are ready to negotiate with you about peace and a cease-fire, but we will not lay down our arms until we sign the agreement we require.

They have continued to use their U.S. weapons: In the last 5 days, the bandits have killed another 11 civilians, including a young girl. The Sandinists, of course, have no intention of initiating a dialogue with murderers and traitors. President Ortega has said that his government can negotiate only with the real leadership of the contras, and that leadership is in Washington: At its head is a man named Ronald Reagan. The events of the last few days have reconfirmed the truth of these words. It may be that Washington would like to see a settlement of the situation in Central America reached somehow, but so long as it is without the involvement of the Sandinists, and, if possible, by removing them from power. Since that is quite unrealistic, the administration is simply holding back a peaceful settlement in order subsequently to wreck it on any pretext.

Weinberger, Pentagon Items 'At Odds'
PM011425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Sep 87 p 3

[S. Denisov article: "Source of the Threat"]

[Text] Statements often emanate from the banks of the Potomac to the effect that the White House hopes for the earliest possible achievement of a Soviet-American accord on strategic offensive armaments. The Soviet Union's "stubbornness" is said to be the only obstacle to such an accord.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it is ready to conclude a treaty on strategic offensive arms. Moreover, the Soviet delegation has already put a draft treaty on the negotiating table in Geneva. However, the achievement

of a radical accord runs up against the direct refusal on the part of the United States to recognize the dependency of strategic offensive arms cuts on measures to prevent the militarization of outer space.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, writing in *The New York Times*, calls directly for the deployment of the first echelon of SDI by as early as 1994, with the remainder to follow. All this is necessary, of course, to thwart Moscow's "treacherous plan" to mount a "preemptive nuclear strike" against the United States.

Such "love of peace" on Weinberger's part and his assurances that the present administration's sole desire is to create by means of SDI a defensive system that will completely eliminate nuclear weapons is patently at odds with a recent report in the newspaper [as published] *Defense News*.

Citing authoritative Pentagon sources, the newspaper states that U.S. Air Force ICBM's could be equipped as early as the mid-nineties with a new nuclear warhead that combines two "exceptional properties" — maneuverability and the ability to penetrate into the ground. Radar stations and interceptor-missiles are no obstacle to this warhead, called EPMARV [acronym as transliterated]. The Pentagon plans that missiles with the new warheads will make it possible "as a result of a nuclear explosion to completely destroy the enemy's command bunkers or launch silos located deep underground." Contracts have already been concluded with General Electric and the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, which will design working prototypes of the EPMARV.

It only remains to ask Mr Weinberger who really is preparing a "first, disabling nuclear strike."

Dole Remarks Aimed 'At Wrong Door'

PM011527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

["Rejoinder" by A. Lyutyy: "Once More the 'Theatre of the Absurd'?"]

[Text] Can you eliminate something that does not yet exist? Absurd you would think. But, alas, this is what is happening.

Judge for yourselves.

In an interview with CBS TV Robert Dole, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate, stated that the Soviet-U.S. treaty to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles now under discussion in Geneva must contain "guarantees concerning monitoring" observance of it. If the treaty's provisions concerning monitoring, Dole warned, do not suit the Senate, the legislators will insist on provisos, "which will ensure that the treaty is annulled."

Thus, an interesting picture emerges. There is no actual treaty to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, although strenuous work is under way in Geneva on the way to concluding it. But U.S. Congress is talking about all kinds of provisos and threatening to annul a document they have never seen. Is this excessive irritability and preelection posing? (Senator Dole is thinking about joining the 1988 Presidential "race" — A.L.) Or is it just a poorly concealed intention to derail any Soviet-U.S. agreement to reduce or eliminate nuclear weapons and disrupt its ratification in the Senate, just as the ratification of SALT II was once frustrated?

We will wait for an answer to this question, but it is appropriate to recall that at the present moment, which is so crucial and delicate, when the Soviet and U.S. sides in Geneva are moving toward the achievement of a historically important agreement, special responsibility is required not only from those directly in charge of the negotiations but also from all those whose opinion can influence their progress. The situation must be absolutely calm and free from threats or blatant blackmail, as in the case of Dole's statement.

One more factor: Since the U.S. Senator talked about "guarantees concerning monitoring," it is not out of place to remark that it is the Soviet side that is insisting on very strict measures for verifying and monitoring the observance of the future treaty. This was authoritatively confirmed by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze speaking recently at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Thus, Mr Dole's demands are directed at the wrong door.

The elaboration and conclusion of such an important document to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is a serious and very difficult business. There is no sense in transforming the atmosphere around it into a farce.

U.S. Congressmen Visit Leningrad

PM040951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Getting Acquainted With Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad, 31 Aug — A U.S. House of Representatives Rules Committee delegation led by Committee Chairman C. Pepper spent 2 days getting to know the city on the Neva.

At the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetery the American Congressmen honored the memory of the Leningraders and soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic War and laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland. They also laid flowers at the monument to the city's heroic defenders on Victory Square.

The guests were acquainted with the city's historical and architectural sights and visited the Hermitage and Petrodvorets.

VOA Programs Raise Policy Questions
LD252301 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] But if the participants in the Soviet-American public meeting in Chautauqua are looking for ways to improve relations between the two countries, the radio station of the United States Government, the Voice of America, took actions of quite a different character. Throughout the previous 2 weeks in its programs to the Soviet Union, the Voice of America in fact tried to organize demonstrations in the Baltic republics, announcing the time and place of such demonstrations and urging the population to take part in them.

Such an activity is typical of clandestine radio stations not bound by any international agreements. But this time it was a government radio station expressing the official line of the United States leadership that decided to resort to such activities. A turn of events like this naturally raises a number of questions. First: Are we witnessing a new element in United States foreign policy? The 2 previous weeks of the use of by the Voice of America of clandestine methods of broadcasting amazingly coincided with Monday's statement of President Reagan for the radio station of Nicaraguan contras.

Second: How much is the United States Administration sincere in saying it wants to improve relations with the Soviet Union and reach major agreements?

And finally: How can one deal with an administration inclined to conduct subversive and consequently illegal propaganda? This is all the more so that in the 7 years under this administration the United States has manufactured 11,000 nuclear warheads and failed to conclude any agreements with the Soviet Union on arms control.

Indeed, we've more than enough grounds for an outbreak of emotions. The United States would probably also burst with protests if Radio Moscow decided to urge American listeners to stage a demonstration. We also have enough grounds to doubt the sincerity of the administration's talk about its preparedness to conduct serious negotiations on arms control. It's well known that when the Soviet Union made major concessions on intermediate-range missiles the American side put up new obstacles.

And still we believe that if there's even a single chance to limit or reduce nuclear weapons it must not be missed. From the Soviet point of view national security is based not only on a buildup of armaments but on their mutual reductions and since such reductions can be affected only in the atmosphere of even political relations, the Soviet Union does its best to refrain from any moves which might stand in the way of this goal. How in this context can we assess the Voice of America programs inciting demonstrations in the Baltic republics? Doesn't a.. this show that the United States is making deliberate moves which can worsen bilateral relations and consequently torpedo an agreement on intermediate-range missiles, or in other words torpedo the entire process of arms control?

'Glasnost Washington Style' Assessed
LD311629 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS — TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the process of democratisation develops in the USSR, more and more persons in the West, particularly in the USA, wish to teach the Soviet Union what democracy and openness are like. Now President of the United States Reagan, speaking in Los Angeles, declares that "any Western standard for democracy is still a very distant one" for Moscow. Now first U.S. deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, addressing a meeting of Soviet and American public in Chautauqua, starts talking about a "radical difference" between glasnost, no matter how it is defined, and democratic openness which is guaranteed and protected by the United States Bill of Rights. The question, naturally, arises why, for what reason, democracy and glasnost Washington-style are presented as a model to imitate and are they such a model.

There is no need to talk about such generally known facts as glasnost Washington-style in foreign policy, as a result of which the aggressive undertaking with the preparation of "Star Wars" is presented by bourgeois press as the construction of a certain "defensive shield", mercenaries-contras are presented as "freedom fighters" while counter-revolutionaries trained by the CIA and armed with the latest weapons of U.S. makes, who blow up mosques and burn down peaceful Afghan villagers are said to be "patriots" fighting for "independent Afghanistan". But how glasnost Washington-style looks, say, in the light of Iran-contra scandal by whose muddy waves the White House was almost submerged? [sentence as received]

Take American publications, such, for instance, as *The Washington Post* of July 13 and *Editor and Publisher* journal of July 11. The items run in those publications show clearly that the scandalous Iran-contra operation whose initiators flagrantly violated the Constitution of the USA, American laws, was from the very start not at all a complete secret for a number of U.S. pressmen. Certain representatives of *The New York Times* and *Newsweek* were knowledgeable of the preparation of that operation or in any case of many of its details. Such journalists prominent in the USA as Jack Anderson and Dale van Atta were aware of them, too, but they kept silent, till the scandal assumed such proportions that it became impossible to "overlook" it any longer.

Such attitudes are explained in the revelations of the selfsame Anderson and Van Atta writing in *The Washington Post*. "High administration officials, including the

President, begged us to hold the story", they write. "Most reporters were in the position the government likes to have them". This is the real value of glasnost Washington-style under which "independent" journalists are pushing their pens according to the bid of the authorities...

This is one aspect of the matter. There is another. Joel Brinkley who supervises the coverage of the Iran-contra affair by *The New York Times* wrote that one of the reasons explaining why the press bodies disregarded the information they had at their disposal was that after five years of the Reagan administration in office journalists got tired of reporting numerous blunders, errors and illegal actions of which nobody took notice. This is another eloquent aspect of glasnost Washington-style...

So whatever way you look at it those gentlemen in the USA, who whether in Washington or at the Soviet-American meeting in Chautauqua try to give the lessons of openness to others are ill-equipped to do so. Mark Twain wrote in his time that the press in America is described as the buttress of freedom, but this should be viewed as the freedom to be duped, and the freedom to pay a dear price for this. These words are quite relevant today...

Aeroflot Event Reports 'Inconsistent'
PM040917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report under the rubric "Follow-Up Report": "No One Saw Anything..."]

[Text] Soviet specialists have completed work on deciphering the text of exchanges between the crew of an Aeroflot aircraft and the air traffic controller at New York's Kennedy Airport. A U.S. Air Force fighter approached dangerously close to the IL-62M, which was on a scheduled flight, on 23 August. IZVESTIYA already reported this incident in its issue No 242.

The U.S. side did honor its promise and eventually handed over for examination a copy of the magnetic tape containing a recording of the radio exchanges between the pilot and air traffic controller during the approach to land at New York's airport. V. Seleznev, inspectorate chief at Aeroflot's Central Administration for International Air Communications, informed me that a comparison of the U.S. tape with data obtained from the Soviet aircraft's flight recording equipment confirmed that flight SU-315 was on its landing approach strictly in accordance with the controller's instructions. The crew's actions were perfectly correct from the viewpoint of documents regulating flight safety. And here is a verbatim transcription of the section involving the actual incident:

Cockpit: SU-315, a jet fighter flew past at an altitude of 5,500 feet.

Controller: Repeat.

Cockpit: Fighter plane at altitude 5,500 feet, our altitude is 5,300 feet. This is close, too close.

Controller: I did not understand you, was there someone at altitude 5,500 feet? Do you know who it was?

The Americans claim that the air traffic controller had seen no fighter on his radar screen, which happens when an aircraft is not equipped with a special automatic response unit. But Soviet experts told me that, from the technical viewpoint, such an explanation is inconsistent.

Let us assume, nevertheless, that the civilian air traffic controller did not see the fighter. But that fighter was not flying by itself — surely the military air traffic controllers could not manage to lose a supersonic combat aircraft in the sky above one of the largest airports? This is very hard to believe, just as it is hard to believe that a modern fighter, stuffed full of the latest electronic equipment, "accidentally" strayed into a zone of intensive passenger aircraft traffic and, just as "accidentally" but with absolute precision, found itself face to face with a Soviet airliner. Much could be explained by the recording of the Air Force pilot's conversation with ground control. Alas, we cannot count on it being made available.

'Secret Army' Within Pentagon
LD242040 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Aug 87

[From "the World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin; announcer-read report]

[Text] It turns out that a top secret semi-military formation operates within the framework of the Pentagon. It was set up to carry out covert subversive operations and espionage abroad. This secret army sprang up after the failure of the operation to save the U.S. hostages in Iran in spring 1980. The army consists of small subunits that have undergone special training and which operate in an atmosphere of considerably greater secrecy than such crack special purpose forces as the army Rangers and the Seals, which belong to the U.S. Navy. On the account of the secret army are the supplying of the artillery pieces and helicopters used by the CIA against Nicaragua, as well as espionage operations in Lebanon and other actions.

Northeast Asia

TASS on Current Situation in South Korea
LD281345 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo August 28 TASS — Today South Korean police dispersed the participants in the funeral of Lee Sok-gyo, a worker who was killed last Saturday during the security forces' raid on the striking shipbuilders in the city of Koje.

Policemen confiscated the coffin with the body of the deceased, explaining that by the relatives' desire to bury him in the native town of the deceased, and not in Kwangju.

About 20,000 people took part in the funeral procession. Following the mourning ceremony at the Koje shipyards where the deceased had worked.

The funeral procession singing revolutionary songs headed for the city of Kwangju.

The participants in the ceremony intended to bury the killed comrade in the same cemetery where the victims of the punitive troops' massacre of the people's uprising in May 1980 lie buried.

Judging by everything, the confiscation of the coffin with the body of the deceased will still further strain the situation in South Korea where opposition forces intend to carry out mass activities today in protest against police reprisals.

According to available reports, mourning meetings and strikes in memory of Lee Sok-gyo have already begun in twelve cities.

Soviet-Japanese Cooperation Talks Held

Japanese Delegation Arrives

OW030821 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0825 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Correspondent Lev Zvenigorodskiy report from the airport of the Kray center on 31 August 1987 — recorded]

[Text] [Zvenigorodskiy] The Khaborovsk airport is festively decorated. Today Khabarovsk is greeting the guests arriving for the meeting of friendship, goodneighborliness, and cooperation in the Far East between representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public. The meeting will open tomorrow in the Kray center. A TU-154 plane is taxiing to the airport building. The participants in the meeting are coming down the gangway. They are met at the gangway by Danilyuk, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Krayispolkom; Sivayeva chairman of the Organizational Committee; RSFSR Deputy Minister (Kolokolov); Panchenko, chairman of Khaborovsk Gorispolkom; Kedrin, chief of the Department of Foreign Economic Relations of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and Shvetsova, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. In accordance with ancient tradition, the guests were presented bread and salt, the token of hospitality, friendliness, and goodwill. Young Pioneers presented flowers to the guests.

A brief meeting was held at the airport. Aleksandr Semenovich Panchenko, chairman of Khabarovsk Gorispolkom, greeted the Japanese delegation to the third Far Eastern meeting.

[Panchenko] Esteemed head of the Japanese delegation, Mr Abe; esteemed councelors and members of the Japanese delegation; dear comrades: We are very happy that Khabarovsk City was selected to be the place for the third meeting of public representatives of the Soviet Far East and the of island of Hokkaido. The motto of our meeting is an appeal for friendship, goodneighborliness, and cooperation in the Far East, and there is no doubt whatsoever that the present third meeting will give a new impetus to the search for further paths towards cooperation and will enrich both its form and content.

Residents of Khabarovsk are proud that their city has become the seat of friend[illegible]p between our two countries. Friendly ties of the working people of our city with the people of Japan are broadening. Exchanges of sports delegations, amateur performers collectives, and tourists are increasing, and exchanges of delegations of specialists have also become common.

Allow me to cordially welcome all of you on Soviet soil in the jubilee year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to wish you successful and fruitful work at the third meeting of public representatives of the Soviet Far East and the island of Hokkaido. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Zvenigorodskiy] In return, a speech was made by Fumio Abe, deputy of Japan's House of Representatives and head of the delegation. He expressed deep gratitude to Khabarovsk residents for the warm welcome. Mr Abe said that the second meeting, which was held in Japan, ended successfully. It promoted strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between our peoples. Political, economic, and cultural questions will be discussed at the third meeting. Mr Abe said he is deeply convinced that it will also promote further strengthening of friendship and cooperation. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Organizational Committee which did a great deal of preliminary work, and wished Khabarovsk City well-being and success.

Conference Opens

LD011051 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Khabarovsk September 1 TASS — The third meeting of Soviet and Japanese public representatives, for peace, goodneighbourhood and cooperation in the Far East, opened in this Soviet far eastern city today.

The Hokkaido delegation comprises prominent political and public figures and businessmen. The 200-strong group is led by Hokkaido governor Takahiro Yokomichi.

The Soviet delegation comprises top executives from territories and regions of Siberia and the Far East, senior officials of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Central Trade Union Council, the Committee of Youth Organizations and several ministries and departments.

The plenary meeting heard a message of greetings from Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

The two principal speakers were: the head of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Danilyuk, who is chairman of the Khabarovsk Territorial Executive Committee of the Soviet of People's deputies, and Katsuji Kumagai, deputy chairman of the Hokkaido Administrative Council.

Despite opposite opinions on some aspects, including the issue of "northern territories" artificially created by the Japanese side, many positions revealed identity of views.

The speakers stressed the need to look for constructive ways to improve goodneighbourly relations. Cooperation in trade, economic, scientific and cultural fields could and should become major levers in that, they indicated.

The meeting's participants continued the dialogue on specific forms and methods of such cooperation at sessions of four working commissions.

The Khabarovsk discussions will continue until September 3 after which the Japanese representatives will tour Siberian and far eastern cities.

They will also be offered a big cultural programme.

Vorotnikov Addresses Meeting

PM011643 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Vorotnikov message to participants in meeting of Soviet and Japanese public]

[Text] To the Participants in the 3d Meeting of the Soviet and Japanese Public in the City of Khabarovsk:

The RSFSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in the latest meeeting of representatives of the public of the Soviet Union and Japan taking place in Khabarovsk under the slogan "Friendship, Goodneighborliness, and Cooperation in the Far East."

These meetings of neighbors — representatives of public, trade union, trade, economic, and fishing organizations of the island of Hokkaido and Soviet autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of Siberia and the Far East — are becoming a tradition and promote the development of USSR-Japanese ties, which is of great significance for the entire Asian and Pacific region.

The policy of restructuring economic management being pursued in our country is opening up favorable new prospects for developing our ties with Japan on a regional level, and this will help create a climate of trust and goodneighborliness in Soviet-Japanese relations as a whole.

I wish the participants in the meeting productive joint work in an atmosphere of friendship and goodneighborliness.

V. Vorotni..ov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Khabarovsk Conference Ends

OW040831 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The third Soviet-Japanese Far East-Hokkaido friendship and exchange conference ended in Khabarovsk today.

Participating in the 3-day conference, which began on 1 September, were more than 40 representatives of various circles from Hokkaido and the Soviet Far East-Siberian region. The final document adopted at the conference states that, despite differences between Japan and the Soviet Union, the development of regional cooperation between the Soviet Far East and Siberia and Hokkaido is of great significance to the strengthening of Soviet-Japanese good-neighborly relations and confidence building as well as to the cause of peace in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region. The participants pointed out that the external economic exchanges and perestroyka, being carried out in the Soviet Union, promote them to a considerable extent.

Both sides agreed to hold the next conference, the fourth, in Hokkaido in 1989.

Japanese Mayors Visit Leningrad 26 Aug

OW280435 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] A mayors' delegation from Japanese cities visited Leningrad on 26 August. At the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, the group was briefed on Leningrad's industry, science, and cultural potential as well as the city's management, housing construction, and environmental protection. The group was also informed of the zeal of the citizens striving to achieve the economic-social development plan launched at the 27th party congress and to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October revolution.

The delegation toured the Lenin memorial museum in Smolnyy Street and laid wreaths before the Piskarev memorial tomb in memory of the Leningrad citizens and soldiers who died in the Great Patriotic War. It also laid wreaths before the Monument for Heroes in the Defense of Leningrad, which stands in Smolnyy Square. In addition, the group visited [name indistinct] town, scenic spots in Leningrad, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, and Pavlovsk.

Visit RSFSR 27 Aug

OW301001 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] The delegation of mayors of Japanese cities on the Sea of Japan coast continues its tour of the USSR. The group arrived in Moscow from Leningrad on 27 August and visited the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic the same day.

RSFSR Deputy Foreign Minister Kazakov briefed the visitors on the republic's social and economic accomplishments and the progress of perestroyka in every in

realm of Soviet life. In the friendly discussion that ensued, both sides demonstrated their enthusiasm for further friendship, good neighborliness, and reciprocal cooperation between the two nations. It was also noted that stronger bilateral relations are not only in the interest of the two nations but also contribute to peace and international security.

The delegation also took note of Soviet foreign policy initiatives on a variety of issues relating to nuclear and conventional arms reduction and comprehensive disarmament, and for the strengthening of peace in the Asian and Pacific region.

Present at the meeting were RSFSR Foreign Minister Vinogradov and other leading officials of the republic.

The Japanese mayors visited the Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall, where they laid wreaths. They also visited the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and held talks on exchanges between Soviet cities and cities of other countries.

Japan Socialist Delegation Visits USSR
PM031331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Japanese Socialists in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation from the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] special committee on Japanese-Soviet relations led by Toshiharu Okada, deputy chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 23 through 30 August. The Japanese Socialists were in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Foreign Ministry, the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and visited a number of other Soviet ministries, departments, and scientific establishments. Questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and ties between the CPSU and the JSP and basic questions of the international situation were discussed. The necessity of the joint efforts being made by both parties in the interests of the constructive development of goodneighborly Soviet-Japanese relations was stressed.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the city of Minsk, where it was familiarized with the progress of restructuring being implemented in our country.

A conversation took place at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Gosplan.

U.S., Japan Exchange Recriminations
LD020855 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo September 2 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

The 13th session of the Japanese-American Trade Committee has been held in the Hawaiian Islands. The parties to the negotiations exchanged recriminations pertaining to trade and economic relations betwen the two countries, seeking to hold each other responsible for the heightening of bilateral economic contradictions.

In the course of a two-day meeting, which ended on Tuesday, the American delegation demanded the opening of the Japanese market to U.S. companies and a rise in imports of American products in order to remove the U.S. chronical deficit in trade with Japan. Michael Smith, Deputy U.S. representative to the trade negotiations, insisted that the Japanese Government should not subsidize export deliveries of Japanese medium-size and small firms to the United States.

He pressed for American companies' participation in building the Kansai Airport in the area of Osaka which promises big profits to contractors.

The Japanese delegation raised the question of the bill which was put forward at the U.S. Congress, providing for unilateral restrictions on the overseas deliveries of Japanese commodities. It is proposed to introduce sanctions against Japanese companies, using as a pretext the violation by the engineering firm Toshiba Kikai of the restrictions laid by the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls. That company sold milling machines to the Soviet Union. The punitive measures against Japanese exporters, stipulated in the bill, are actually aimed at introducing overall restraining of deliveries to the United States of products of the Far Eastern rivals of American monopolies, which led to a turmoil in business and official circles of Japan.

Japanese representatives with Koji Watanabe, director of the Economic Cooperation Department of the Foreign Ministry, at the head, refused to make concessions to Washington which demands broader marketing opportunities in Japanese islands for American farming and animal husbandry products.

Japan Businesses Support Trade with USSR
OW280631 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Report by TASS Tokyo correspondent Geronin: "Japanese Business Circles Support Cooperation with the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Hiroshi Anzai, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Joint Economic Committee and chairman of the Tokyo Gas Co, emerging from the committee's general meeting Tuesday, told reporters that trade and economic exchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union should not be harmed by the application of COCOM regulations.

Mr Anzai was reelected chairman at the general meeting of this committee, which operates under Keidanren [Japan Federation of Economic Organizations].

Representatives of Japanese business circles, who took part in the meeting, supported the development of reciprocal economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Japanese business circles expressed concern over the retrenchment of Soviet-Japanese trade by the Japanese Government's action of strictly enforcing COCOM rules at Washington's demand.

Chairman Mimura of Mitsubishi Corporation said that Japanese exports to the Soviet Union decreased by about 10 percent this year. *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* writes: Japanese exports to the Soviet Union may decrease by 20 to 30 percent this year. Those to be decreased are machine tools, construction equipment, large-caliber steel pipes, and other steel products.

The Japanese Government is delaying granting licenses to businesses for trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. According to *The Japan Times* dated 26 August, the MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] is delaying by 3 to 6 months the examination of applications for export to socialist countries submitted by Japanese businesses. According to a testimony given by MITI spokesman Hatakeyama in the Diet, the MITI has now received 100 applications, which are yet to be examined. Four export applications, amounting to a total of Y220 million filed by Toshiba Machine, were totally rejected.

The U.S. Department of Defense appraised that Toshiba Machine's export of milling machines to the Soviet Union helped strengthen the Soviet Navy. This provided a pretext for the Japanese Government to lay obstacles to the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Japan's Campaign for Kuriles Reported
LD282221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Video report by Correspondent Potapov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Tokyo's official calls for dialogue and mutual understanding with the USSR are accompanied by a campaign for the return of the so-called northern territories, that is, of the Kurile Islands that belong to the Soviet Union. Obelisks have been erected at Tokyo station and in other populated areas, whose goal is to sow among the Japanese the groundless illusions that it is possible to secure territorial concessions from the Soviet side. The streets of the capital display posters and leaflets calling for resolute actions aimed at the seizure of the Soviet islands.

At the same time, against the background of increased military preparations, and at the instigation of Americans and the National Defense Administration and various other centers similar to the Japanese Center for Strategic Studies, rumors are being spread about an imagined Soviet military threat. All this is accompanied by provocative demonstrations by the rightwing at the premises of Soviet establishments. The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo informed us that over 100 insulting and threatening telephone calls are registered monthly in Soviet representations here. The mail is continuously delivering such individual and group petitions insulting Soviet people and slandering Soviet policy. [video shows two leaflets in Japanese and one in Russian, the latter saying: The south Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands illegally occupied by your country are part of the territory belonging to the Japanese state. Return them to Japan immediately! Soviets: get out of the Japanese territory immediately!]

Ultra-right and revanchist organizations are behind these actions; they are backed by circles that are hostile to our country. Henchmen from one of these organizations, "Group of the Great East Asia", have recently raided the headquarters of the Toshiba Kikai company which has been persecuted and subjected to repressions for its business links with the USSR. Strangely, the right is always well informed about the time when Soviet fishing vessels are to visit Japanese ports, and they stage anti-Soviet demonstrations there. This happened again on 26 August when Soviet ships were on a routine visit to the port of Onahama. [video shows the port, buses with Japanese posters, Soviet ships, one of them "Kuznetsk"] Our seamen were greeted with a barrage of anti-Soviet abuse and direct threats of physical violence. However, it is necessary to point out that very many people here do not support those views. [passage omitted]

Japan's Defense White Paper Criticized
OW301111 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Kalinin commentary]

[Text] The Japanese cabinet has approved the White Paper on defense worked out by the Defense Agency. In this connection, military affairs commentator Kalinin makes the following comments:

The recent White Paper on defense is the 13th of its kind. Following its traditional pattern, the White Paper analyzes the Far East situation, expresses views on the future of Japan's defense buildup, and examines military policies pursued by surrounding countries. However, in some respects this year's White Paper on defense clearly differs from past ones. The difference lies in the more conspicuous anti-Soviet fabrictions.

The White Paper gives us the impression that the major aim of its drafters was to prove the existence of a Soviet threat, before anything else. Since it is impossible to prove something that is non-existent, the White Paper could not but resort to making imaginary fabrications, distortions of facts, and downright lies. Let us cite a few examples in this connection.

To make people believe that their judgments are objective, the drafters of this year's White Paper on defense refer to the Soviet peace proposal put forward by General Secretary Gorbachev in Vladivostok last July. However, they say that this proposal is mere talk and that

there is no change at all in Soviet military policy in the Far East. First of all, I would like to point out that the peace proposal made in Vladivostok concerns not only the Soviet Union but also various other countries in Asia and the Pacific. Efforts by a single nation are not enough to implement the proposal; bilateral efforts are required to achieve this. To our regret, however, for the time being the Soviet position of seeking reduction of regional tensions is not receiving due understanding from the United States or Japan. Therefore, the White Paper's criticism misses the point.

What is more, this criticism is totally inconsistent with the facts the White Paper points out next. Touching on Soviet-Chinese relations, the White Paper acknowledges that the Soviet Union withdrew some mechanized infantry units from Mongolia this spring. This withdrawal was one of the very proposals made at Vladivostok. In this context, how can we understand the claim that there has been no change in Soviet military policy in the Far East?

The White Paper on defense deals at length with Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the Far East. It lists the number of such missiles and the time they need to reach Japan [word indistinct]. However, has Japan's Defense Agency not heard of the Soviet Union's statement 1 month ago that it is ready to abolish these missiles and other operational and tactical missiles if the United States does the same? The Soviet Union in fact offered a global double zero option. This was a very important step in terms of military policy, and we cannot but say that it is an expression of ill will to pretend not to be aware of this Soviet step.

The White Paper also slanders North Korea and the Soviet Union, saying they have consolidated their military cooperation. This slander is based on the fact that three Soviet warships made a one-time goodwill visit to a North Korean port last July and that afterwards the two countries carried out a joint naval exercise. In this connection, workers of the Defense Agency are advised to remember that a number of Japanese harbors now serve as home ports for U.S. warships and submarines and that some of these vessels are loaded with nuclear weapons. As for military exercises, it is an essential fact that Japanese-U.S. joint maneuvers have been carried out ceaselessly. As a matter of fact, this must be regarded as the very threat that exists to Far East security.

It is not necessary to analyze all paragraphs of the White Paper. Most of them are ill-founded as pointed out in the above. However, it should not be forgotten that a White Paper on defense should not be a lengthy, fanciful novel designed to draw readers' attention. It is hard to deny that the fanciful ideas the Defense Agency worked into the White Paper can be quite hazardous. They not only create distrust among nations, but also tend to increase military preparations and accelerate the arms race.

Citing various reasons, the White Paper on defense calls for further buildup of the Self-Defense Forces, particularly the Air Self-Defense Force, and for closer military cooperation with the United States. However, this is indeed a dangerous call, for it is likely to further step up military and political confrontation in the region, resulting consequently in an extremely grave situation under the present circumstances.

Mongolia's Namsray Receives U.S. Senator

LD261657 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Ulaan Baatar August 26 TASS — The contribution of both large and small countries is important in the prevention of nuclear war and ensuring peace in the world, said Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. He made this remark during a conversation with the deputy leader of the Democratic Majority in the U.S. Senate, Alan Cranston, who is staying in the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the Mongolian parliamentary group. Tserendashiyn Namsray expressed the hope that the visit by the senator would help extend relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the United States.

For his part, Alan Cranston expressed satisfaction with the visit to Mongolia. He highly appraised Mongolia's advances in culture, education and health care and took note of the concern of the Mongolian public, especially young people, over the problems of preventing nuclear war.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

U.S. Linked to Philippine Turmoil

PM031325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Philippines: After the Coup Attempt"]

[Text] 1 September — Some 1,120 soldiers, including 50 officers and 138 police employees, who took part in last week's attempted military coup, have surrendered to the authorities.

However, the situation in the country remains tense. Rebel ringleader Gregorio Honasan and several hundred of his partners are hiding in the mountains of Luzon Island.

The Armed Forces command is taking measures to safeguard the capital's security in the event of another coup attempt. Tanks and other combat equipment have been brought to Manila from neighboring provinces. Road blocks have been erected on routes into the city. The guard around the presidential palace, military bases, and airports has been increased.

New facts have come to light here attesting to direct participation by the United States in preparing the coup attempt. The television has reported that at the height of

the battle against government troops G. Honasan and several officers close to him flew from the territory of the Camp Aguinaldo military base in a type of helicopter that, according to information from Philippine military observers, is only available at the U.S. Clark Field and Subic Bay military bases. The *Philippine Daily Inquirer* writes today that U.S. Assistant Military Attache D. Fowler was present at the rebel-held Villamor Air Base during the entire mutiny. The local press has also reported that the rebels obtained weapons from U.S. military installations.

Congressman V. Garduse [name as published] stated that the U.S. Administration obviously gambled on the Army in an attempt to stifle the growing movement in the Philippines to eliminate the U.S. military presence.

Interference has particularly intensified in recent months in connection with the growing movement in the Philippines to eliminate U.S. bases on the country's territory. However, Washington is not only ignoring Filipino demands but building up its own military presence. As Major T. Boyd, a spokesman for the command at the U.S. Clark Field Air Base, stated, the base was today placed on combat alert. The guard has been strengthened and restrictions placed on servicemen leaving the base. Additional contingents of U.S. troops have recently arrived at Clark Field, T. Boyd reported.

Fetes, Officials Mark SRV Holiday

Festival in Moscow

PM021835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 42d anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnamese independence was held in the capital 1 September.

The victory of the August revolution in Vietnam, the speakers stressed, wrote a bright page in the history of the world revolutionary movement and made it possible for the Vietnamese people to create the first workers' and peasants' state in Southeast Asia.

Nguyen Ky Uc, head of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, noted that Soviet-Vietnamese relations — reinforced by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation — are distinguished by sincere interest in each other's successes and a desire to provide mutual support in solving the tasks facing the countries.

Taking part in the meeting were R.N. Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations; and Nguyen Van Quy, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR.

A 10-day festival of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship opened in our country the same day.

Ceremony in Hanoi

PM021829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Sep — A ceremonial session devoted to the 42d anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnamese independence was held today at Hanoi's Badin [name as published] Palace of Assemblies. Taking part in it were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other Vietnamese leaders.

Looking back at the path traveled by the Vietnamese people under Communist Party leadership, we note with satisfaction that the present generation are confidently and honestly continuing the cause of the August Revolution, Pham Hung stated in his speech to those present.

In their foreign policy activity the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] and the Vietnamese state pursue a course of strengthening and renewing relations of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, anddeveloping friendship and solidarity with all the socialist community countries.

Side by side with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia the Vietnamese people are doing everything possible to create the conditions for a peaceful settlement of regional problems in Southeast Asia, including the Cambodia problem. We advocate the normalization of relations with China and the restoration of traditional friendship between the two peoples, who have repeatedly helped each other in the revolutionary struggle for national independence and socialism, Pham Hung stressed.

Soviet Leaders' Message

PM031317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Leadership Bodies' Independence Jubilee Message to SRV leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee,

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council,

Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

Comrade Le Quand Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly,

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people we send you and, through you, the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and National Assembly of the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people heartfelt congratulations on the 42d anniversary of independence day, the country's national holiday.

The past years have shown with the utmost clarity the historic significance of the August Revolution. Having cast off the shackles of colonial slavery and freed themselves from the bonds of the feudal past, the Vietnamese people, under the glorious Communist Party's leadership, created the first workers and peasants state in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people's heroic feats in the struggle against foreign aggressors and for the right to life and the independent existence of their motherland won admiration and respect.

Obeying the behests of Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and consistent internationalist, and with the fraternal support of the socialist community countries, Vietnam's working people have been moving confidently along the path of building socialism in their country. The decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress, which placed the tasks of the fundamental renewal of many aspects of the country's life on the agenda, are a reliable guide on this path.

Vietnam's active foreign policy, which has earned it high prestige in the world arena, makes a weighty contribution to the socialist community's struggle for the ending of the arms race, the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. The efforts of the three Indochinese countries to improve the political climate in Southeast Asia and establish relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation with the states of the Asia and Pacific region on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs are an influential factor in strengthening peace in Asia.

In past years there has been a considerable increase in the size and scale of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, which now embraces all spheres of the life of our parties and states. Sealed by the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, Soviet-Vietnamese relations are an example of socialist internationalism in action. The decisions of the 27th CPSU and Sixth CPV Congresses and the accords reached during the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, are aimed at raising cooperation between our countries to a qualitatively new level and bringing into operation the potential for increasing its effectiveness. The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to steadily strengthen their cooperation with the CPV and the SRV in all spheres.

We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress and ensuring their socialist motherland's further progress.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Yazov Greets Counterpart

PM031319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Yazov's independence jubilee message to SRV's Le Duc Anh]

[Text] To SRV National Defense Minister Army General Comrade Le Duc Anh.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send militant greetings and heartfelt congratulations to you and to all Vietnamese troops on the SRV national holiday — the 42d anniversary of the declaration of the country's independence.

Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen are fully resolved to strengthen in every way the time-tested Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and give support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their efforts to comprehensively develop the homeland and safeguard its security.

I wish the entire personnel of the Vietnamese People's Army new successes in strengthening the SRV's defense capability and implementing the decisions of the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress.

With communist greetings

USSR Defense Minister Army General D. Yazov

Near East & South Asia

U.S., UK Supply Missiles Against DRA

LD031542 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The second anniversary of a tragic event falls due tomorrow, September 4: The first civil plane with 52 passengers aboard was shot down by dushmans by an American Stinger missile in the area of Qandahar. That was a demonstrative terrorist action, masterminded by

the U.S. CIA. In Washington they were fully aware that passengers of civil planes, i.e. innocent civilians would in the first place fall victim to Stinger missiles supplied to extremist gangs in Afghanistan, and nevertheless this did not stop the U.S. Administration from supplying such weapons to counterrevolutionary gangs, which makes it a direct accomplice in criminal deeds perpetrated by the gangs on Afghan soil. 600 Stinger missiles were handed over to the dushmans last year and the same number — this year.

Official London has also started supplying Afghan counterrevolutionaries with anti-aircraft missiles. Dushmans received British-made anti-aircraft Blowpipe missiles, similar to American Stinger missiles. According to the London press, the first batch of 30 Blowpipe missiles and 12 launchers has been delivered to dushmans as far as in 1985. It was followed by others.

The consequences of such an irresponsible and immoral policy on the part of Washington and London, being carried out by the CIA and British secret services, were not long in coming. This year alone, in February, June and August, dushmans shot down Afghan civil planes. Stinger and Blowpipe missiles have already carried away more than 100 lives of civilians of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, among them children.

Washington has devised rates of payment for criminal deeds perpetrated by CIA mercenaries in Afghanistan. The killing of a soldier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is valued at 5-7,000 afghani, a party functionary or a government official — 10-14,000 afghani, an officer — 30,000 afghani, a tank put out of action — 100,000 afghani. And what is Washington's pay for a passenger plane with children aboard shot down?

The anniversary of the tragic event near Qandahar and the subsequent terroristic actions with the use of Stinger and Blowpipe missiles is a reminder that Washington leaders and their allies in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan do not intend to give up terrorist and other violent methods of interference into internal affairs of other countries. The time however insistently calls for an end to such interference and its guaranteed non-resumption.

BAKHTAR Cited on DRA Reconciliation

PM031511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 First Edition p3

[TASS report: "On the Path of Reconciliation"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Aug — The process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan is gathering momentum every day, assuming a nationwide character, and gaining more and more supporters abroad, a commentary by the BAKHTAR agency says. In the time since the proclamation of the new policy, the agency notes, nearly 25,000 people have ceased armed struggle and have switched to the side of the people's power. Despite the obstacles presented by the dushmans and also by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities, more than 83,000 Afghans have returned to their homeland. Nearly 100,000 patriots work in more than 3,000 local commissions on national reconciliation. More than 6,000 prisoners have been released from prison.

Despite the exhausting undeclared war, social questions are also being successfully resolved, BAKHTAR points out. Workers' and employees' wages have gone up, funds have been allocated to offer help to returning refugees and the families of the dead, and 77 new schools have been opened.

The PDPA is taking real steps to create a coalition government on the basis of uniting all those who advocate an end to the bloodshed. At present 14 counties and 4 provinces are headed by representatives of the opposition. Elections to local self-management organs have been held in 5,383 villages. A law has been adopted on political parties. The draft of the new constitution has been submitted for nationwide discussion.

The DRA Government's course of national reconciliation has created a watershed between those who desire peace and those who thirst for blood, the commentary stresses. As is well-known, the period of the unilateral cease-fire has been extended by 6 months to 15 January 1988. Thus, the opposing side has been given yet another opportunity to stop combat operations.

As the facts illustrate, the most reactionary part of the opposition is not as yet coming round to reconciliation and is making attempts to complicate the situation in the country. The leaders of the "intransigents" entrenched in Pakistan are fully determined to earn the billions of dollars allocated for the training and arming of antigovernment units.

The aggressive policy of the dushmans' transatlantic patrons is creating obstacles on the way to settling the situation around Afghanistan and normalizing the situation in the country. But the Afghan people have made their choice in favor of progress and democracy and will spare no effort to stop the bloodshed on the much-afflicted land of Afghanistan and to defend their gains, the commentary stresses.

U.S. Starts New Gulf Escort Operation

LD032050 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS — The U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf has started today its new, seventh operation of escorting Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag.

As Robert Sims, a spokesman for the Pentagon told a briefing at the U.S. Defence Department, the convoy which left on Thursday morning the shores of Kuwait, includes the tankers Gas Queen, Gas Princess and Townsand. They are accompanied by the U.S. naval ship Reeves and the missile frigate Hawes. We are going to carry on the operations, Robert Sims said.

Tanker Captain on Gulf Shipping
PM031521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "'I Am Proceeding Through the Persian Gulf...' Conversation With a Soviet Tanker Captain"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait, August — I see it, too, among the ships berthed in the oil port of Mina al-Ahmadi. The tanker has just tied up. There is a broad red stripe with a golden hammer and sickle on the white funnel crowning the superstructure. It is our own "Marshal Chuykov."

Unfortunately, it is not possible to get into Mina al-Ahmadi and, still less, go on board the ship and meet with the crew. The authorities have imposed tough security measures in connection with the alarming situation which has taken shape around the Kuwaiti oil extraction and transportation centers. Mina al-Ahmadi is virtually closed to visitors, including journalists. I managed to meet only with the tanker's captain, who was permitted to come ashore for a while and leave the confines of the port.

The captain is Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Mordvintsev. He is over 50. Thin, gray-haired, suntanned, with a dense network of wrinkles at the corners of his eyes. He was pleased at the unexpected meeting, smiled, and joked, but you could still see tiredness on his face following a difficult voyage.

"We arrived safely, although I admit the situation was complex," Vyacheslav Vasilyevich said. "We feared mines above all. We also know that military launches disguised as fishing boats attack tankers and dry freighters and shoot them up. During 33 years of service in the merchant marine I have repeatedly been in the Persian Gulf, but never before have shipping conditions been so bad here."

The threat to shipping is a direct consequence of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has also spread to the sea and taken the form of the so-called "tanker war." It has affected not only the states in conflict. More than 300 ships of various countries have been shot at or blown up by mines in a few years. Kuwait, which is being pressured by Iran for showing solidarity with Iraq, finds itself in a particularly complex position. Kuwait has taken a number of measures to protect its interests. In particular, it has asked the Soviet Union to charter out several of our tankers for a year. Taking into account the difficulties which the friendly state has encountered, the Soviet side agreed to do so. Since May of this year the tankers "Marshal Chuykov," "Marshal Bagramyan," and "Makhachkala" have been involved in transporting Kuwaiti oil to various countries.

"As is known, on 17 May, on the very first voyage, our tanker hit a mine on the approach to Mina al-Ahmadi, and the ship was damaged," V.V. Mordvintsev continued. "Fortunately, there were no casualties. That was a serious test, in which the crew displayed exceptional restraint and composure. Suffice it to say that, despite a hole 40 square meters in area, we reached port under our own steam.

"The chartering side compensated us for the damage, and we set off for repairs to the United Arab Emirates — to the city of Dubai. Incidentally, foreign specialists said that a foreign ship would undoubtedly have broken in two as a result of such a powerful explosion. They admired the 'strong metal' and the strength of the hull put together by Kerch shipbuilders. Thanks to the crew's initiative, repairs were completed 5 days ahead of schedule. From Dubai's docks we returned to Kuwait and took a cargo of oil to Italy, and now here we are again."

How was the voyage?

"Not far from the Strait of Hormuz the tanker was met by three Soviet minesweepers that accompanied it as far as Kuwait's territorial waters," the captain said. "The Navy sailors do excellent work. With them we felt confident, although we ourselves remained vigilant. There were no incidents on the crossing. During the night of 22-23 August we passed a convoy of tankers accompanied by a U.S. military escort. What a striking difference there is between the calm atmosphere in which our ships are accompanied and the frenzied atmosphere created by the Americans. There are seven large warships, including the helicopter carrier 'Guadalcanal,' for four tankers, helicopters fly around, and searchlights flash about. It is clear, of course, that they fear hostile actions from the Iranians. But we got the impression that there is something deliberate about such noisy actions, an attempt to escalate the nervous atmosphere to justify the 'need' for a U.S. military presence.

"And this is what is characteristic," V.V. Mordvintsev pointed out. "Although this presence is growing unchecked, tension in the Persian Gulf is not easing. The intensity of shipping is minimal. During the voyage we saw just one tanker and one container ship apart from the convoy with a U.S. escort. And yet only recently up to 40 ships passed this way every day." [passage omitted]

Presidium Message to Al-Qadhdhafi
PM031307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium revolution jubilee message to Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] To Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution,

We send you, the revolutionary leadership, and the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah sincere congratulations and wishes for further successes on the 18th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, friendly Libya's national holiday.

The September Revolution raised Libya to new levels of socioeconomic and political life. The Libyan people

defend their right to follow their chosen path of independent development and resolutely rebuff encroachments on their independence.

Libya's struggle in defense of its sovereignty and against imperialist intrigues earns the sympathy of progressive forces. The Soviet Union has demonstrated its solidarity with the Jamahiriyah on more than one occasion and helped it at difficult times by word and deed.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation linking the USSR and Libya will continue to strengthen for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of a peaceful future and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow Soiree Marks Anniversary

PM031309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The Soviet Union consistently supports the Libyan people's just struggle for social progress and the right to independent development. This was said at a soiree held in Moscow 31 August to mark Revolution Day, the Libyan Jamahiriyah's national holiday.

Taking part in the soiree was M.KH. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in the USSR.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mozambique's Chipande Ends Visit

PM031453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 27 August Army General A.J. Chipande, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee Politburo and Mozambican national defense minister, who is in our country on an official visit, visited a Transcaucasus Military District training center, where he familiarized himself with tank crews' combat training and service and observed a tactical exercise.

Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the district's troops, gave a dinner in honor of Army General A.J. Chipande.

The visitor from Mozambique visited the museum showing the history of the troops of the Transcaucasus Military District and looked round the sights in the capital of Georgia.

Army General A.J. Chipande was accompanied by Army General M.I. Sorokin, USSR deputy defense minister.

On the same day the Mozambican national defense minister and the people accompanying him left Tbilisi for Moscow.

On 28 August Army General A.J. Chipande left the USSR.

The visitor was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General M.I. Sorokin, USSR deputy defense minister; Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the send-off party was G.R.G. Sengo, Mozambican ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The state flags of Mozambique and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport, an honor guard was formed on the airfield, and the two countries' national anthems were played.

Army General A.J. Chipande, Mozambican national defense minister, received the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the Sovet troop formation.

Armed Forces Workers Visit Guinea-Bissau

PM031257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Guinea-Bissau"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the USSR Armed Forces headed by Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited the Republic of Guinea-Bissau 20-28 August 1987 at the invitation of the Guinea-Bissau People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) National Political Directorate.

In the course of the visit the delegation was received by Col I. Camara, member of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands] Central Committee Politburo and minister of the FARP. Talks were held with Col J.M. Vieira, member of the PAIGC Central Committee Politburo and FARP chief of general staff, and Col J.J. Nancassa, chief of the FARP National Political Directorate.

The sides exchanged views and experience relating to questions of the organization and conduct of party-political work in the armies of the two friendly countries and the moral and psychological tempering of servicemen.

The delegation toured the country, visiting a number of military units and the FARP training center.

The visit passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

West Europe

Rust Trial Proceedings Continue

Prosecutor Asks 8 Years

LD032035 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpt] At the trial in Moscow of the West German citizen Mathias Rust who in May violated Soviet airspace in a light engine sports plane, the Prosecutor Vladimir Andreyev has requested an 8-year prison sentence. [passage omitted]

Gerasimov Silent on Rust

LD040948 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA) — USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, speaking today after the final remarks by Mathias Rust's defense lawyer, said that he had found the summing up to the USSR Supreme Court to be "very convincing and good." However, he had not heard the public prosecutor on the previous day, Gerasimov told journalists outside the court building.

The spokesman would make no comment on the extent of the sentence. "I am not a judge." According to Soviet laws, however, an admission of guilt and repentance could have a mitigating effect on the sentence. A suspended sentence is also legally possible. "I can predict nothing," Gerasimov said.

Rust Asks Leniency

LD040934 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Moscow (DPA) — German light aircraft pilot Mathias Rust and his defense lawyer today asked the USSR Supreme Court for as lenient a sentence as possible. In his 4 minute concluding speech, Mathias Rust said: "I can guarantee that if you pronounce a lenient sentence I will never disappoint the trust which would be placed in me." On Thursday the public prosecutor called for 8 years hard labor camp for the 19-year-old from Wedel, near Hamburg.

The verdict is expected at about 1400 Central European Time. Sitting in the courtroom on the 3d day of the proceedings along with Mathias Rust's parents was Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov.[passage omitted]

In his concluding speech, Rust said: "Today, I know that I made a great mistake. I can only confirm once again that I did not wish to endanger anybody, cause anybody harm, or wound anybody." He had caused his parents "incalculable harm". Concerning his landing in Red Square in Moscow on Ascension Day, he said he did not know how important a place this was. He had only learned a few days ago that one is not even allowed to smoke there. "At that time I was not the person I am today," he said.

Rust's defense lawyer, Vladimir Yakovlev, had earlier said in his moving summing-up speech that the public prosecutor's call for 8 years' imprisonment amounted to almost half of Rust's life to date. Furthermore, he would have to serve sentence in a foreign country whose language and customs he did not know. Even Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, had said that forebearance should be exercised toward youth. The public prosecutor had not shown forebearance toward Rust. "From the humane point of view, he (Rust) is also our child," Yakovlev said with all the emotionalism of a Russian.

Yakovlev described Rust as an idealistic person with moble aims. "His ideas of peace might be naive, but the aim can be described as splendid," the lawyer said. "It was a mistaken path but the aim was good". Yakovlev paid tribute to the investigation as "irreproachable". All versions of spying, adventurousness, and womanizing had turned out to be totally without grounds.

On the question of hooliganism, Yakovlev said that it had not been possible to establish any intention on Rust's part to cause public mischief. The 19-year-old had not known that Red Square was sacred. "Rust repents from the bottom of his heart. Nothing of this sort will ever happen with him again in his life." Rust had recognized his guilt.

TASS Reports Proceedings

LD031427 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — A tass correspondent reported from the court-room:

The open criminal trial of West German citizen Mathias Rust accused of unlawful entry into the USSR, violation of international flight regulations and malicious hooliganism is in its second day.

During the pre-trial inquiry and the start of the court investigation the amateur pilot fully admitted his guilt. following a substantive conversation with his lawyer in between court sittings, however, he started denying the fact of hooliganism.

The state prosecutor, senior assistant to the USSR prosecutor-general Vladimir Andreyev cited facts proving the correctness of the charges. He said that at a certain point of his flight Rust endangered the life of passengers on board a West German airliner.

"You were flying in the area of international airport Sheremetyevo at the altitude of 600 metres," said the state prosecutor. Having agreed with the mentioned altitude, Rust started denying the fact of his flying in that area.

"When in the take-off and landing zone set aside for planes of the international airport, you crossed standard routes by which aircraft arrive and depart at the period of intensive traffic. Moreover, a West German Boeing was in the area at that time. Your collision with it would have caused a tragedy."

"I wasn't in that zone," Rust defended himself awkwardly. "I couldn't have collided with the plane as it would have taken seconds to fly these 600 meters."

Hardly any experienced pilot would agree with the reasoning offered by the young adventurer. History knows of many facts when severe accidents causing numerous casualties occurred in similar situations.

Rust has realized by now that it was by mere chance that his thoughtless flight ended successfully. That's why he looked more serious today.

"Could you repeat your flight?" Asked Andreyev.

"Today I don't share the convictions I had 14 weeks ago," answered the amateur pilot and nervously ran his long fingers of a piano-player along the dock barrier.

The dialogue between the state prosecutor and the defendant went on for a long time. Rust confirmed that his father had helped him re-equip the plane.

Andreyev asked the defendant about the aim of his flight. He explained that he had wanted to promote mutual understanding between East and West and achieve peace.

"I realize," Rust said, "That my manoeuvre was wrong. I regret very much my incorrect act."

"You endangered the life of many people through your actions," the prosecutor said. "Besides, in the event of an accident many historical buildings in downtown Moscow would have been damaged. Why didn't you decide to land somewhere in a field?"

"I already said that the start of the undertaking, its premises are wrong," the amateur pilot explained his choice of the landing place. "But I wanted to find favourable soil for my mission. The source of peace as not in Washington or Bonn, it is in Moscow..."

On landing near Red Square, however, Mathias Rust for some reason did not start fulfilling his "peace mission." Asked by Andreyev what he planned to do after landing, the pilot only shrugged his shoulders.

"I didn't have a clear idea of what would happen next. My aim was to contact the country's leadership. But I didn't know how to do that."

How did it happen that, while thoroughly thinking out a plan of his flight, Mathias Rust did not decide what he would do once it was over? It seems that Rust's "peace mission" has been invented just for the sake of rhetoric.

DPA Reports Proceedings

LD031516 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA) — Before the Soviet Supreme Court, the Soviet State Prosecution today called for 8 years' labor camp under strict regime for the 19-year-old German amateur pilot Mathias Rust. Rust is guilty on all three charges of violation of the Soviet State Border, violation of international flight regulations, and aggravated hooliganism, State Prosecutor Vladimir Andreyev said in his final address at the end of the 2d day of the proceedings. Andreyev expressly omitted to mention consideration of confiscation of property.

Andreyev described the actions of the pilot from Wedel, near Hamburg, as "serious crimes." He had endangered the lives of hundreds of people and had desecrated a shrine of the Soviet Union by landing in Red Square in Moscow, where the most illustrious people are buried and where the mausoleum for the founder of the state, Lenin, stands. Rust had "consciously committed" his crimes. "He is a hooligan," the state prosecutor said. The state prosecutor wore a blue uniform with two gold stars on the lapels.

Rust's face was expressionless when he received the state prosecutor's application. He had followed Andreyev's remarks, which lasted around 1 hour, some of the time smiling, his head resting on his hand. Immediately after the state prosecutor's address his parents rushed to defense lawyer Vsevolod Yakovlev.

The defense rejected in particular the charge of aggravated hooliganism. Rust himself had said he had not known that Red Square was a national shrine. Otherwise he would have refrained from landing there.

The state prosecutor recognized as a mitigating circumstance that Rust had "to a certain extent shown regret." His age must also be taken into account. Andreyev called for 2 years' labor camp, under Paragraph 81 of the Estonian Criminal Code (illegal border crossing). He further called for 8 years for violation of international flight regulations. Andreyev called for 4 years' labor camp for hooliganism (Paragraph 206, section 2). In total the prosecutor called for 8 years' labor camp. He was therefore 2 years below the highest possible sentence.

Andreyev expressed doubt about Rust's statement that he had been fulfilling a peace mission. His main aim had been to land in Red Square, the state prosecutor said. He made his plea without great emotion. However, he spoke more urgently when referring to the danger to people caused by the spectacular flight. "I could give you the names of those who were close to death."

On the way to Moscow Rust could have collided with a passenger aircraft and caused a catastrophe, Andreyev said. He described the flight across Moscow's Sheremetevo Airport as a "crazy action." At that time 10 aircraft with hundreds of people on board had been in the air. Rust had acted according to the principle "the end justifies the means." This had not been a peace flight. This action sounded more like blasphemy as far as peace is concerned.

During the almost 3-hour-long questioning of witnesses today, Rust became caught up in clear contradictions. The 19-year-old had repeatedly justified his Kremlin

flight as a peace mission. However, according to the written testimony of a tourist from the Federal Republic, which was read by Judge Robert Tikhomirov, the pilot said immediately after the landing that he had landed in Red Square "for fun."

It emerges from the interrogation record, dating from 31 May this year, that Rust said in reply to the question put by one tourist as to how he had crossed the border: "On crossing the border I had radio contact with a Soviet military aircraft and received flight clearance." Rust rejected this passage as incorrect but otherwise agreed with the record. Only when Judge Tikhomirov asked: "So your flight was only for fun?" did he correct himself: "I did not correctly understand that."

The witnesses said almost unanimously during questioning that Rust spoke about peace intentions after his landing. Traffic Policeman Alelsander Lyubimov said, "Yes, he said that he was on a peace mission and wanted to speak to the Soviet leadership. He also said that his flight was not a provocation but a good mission." However, Rust himself said: "I was asked why I had flown here. As far as I can remember I did not make any comments."

The demand of the state prosecutor came as a surprise to many observers at the trial.

Valeriy Savitskiy, a Soviet expert in criminal law, later told DPA that of course nothing has been decided yet. The defense statement is still to come. The judge has his own opinion, of course. A sentence of 5 or perhaps 3 years is believable. Nevertheless, he did not want to commit himself, Savitskiy said.

The trial will continue tomorrow with the defense summing up. Then Rust will have the last word. Afterward the court will adjourn for consultation and will then announce its judgement.

FRG Parties Block Statement on Missiles

LD031813 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 3 TASS — The conservative CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] has prevented the Bundestag from making a statement on the FRG's renunciation of modernisation of Pershing-1A missiles and their elimination. The West German parliament thereby missed an opportunity to give a constructive cue for the Geneva negotiations which entered the concluding stage, says a statement by Deputy Chairman of the German Communist Party Ellen Weber, which has been distributed here today. The statement gives an assessment of yesterday's urgent meeting of the Bundestag on the question of Pershing-1A missiles.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, she said, has not dared to make in parliament a government statement on that issue, having yielded to the pressure of the Bavarian Christian-Social Union and the right-wing of his Christian Democratic Union Party. As a result he put to doubt the stand taken by him towards the above-mentioned missiles.

The party headed by Franz-Josef Strauss, the Christian Social Union, said Ellen Weber, clearly showed that the process of disarmament did not suit it. It would like to thwart negotiations on elimination globally of all medium-range and shorter-range missiles. Its way of thinking and actions does not differ from that in the cold war times.

It is now necessary that the public, the anti-war movement should demand with still greater insistence that Bonn should take practical steps to destroy the Pershing-1A missiles with nuclear warheads. The draft resolutions of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the party of the "Greens" on that question have gone to parliamentary commissions. Greater pressure should be exerted on the government to see to it that these draft resolutions should not be "buried" there. Anti-war actions being held in the FRG these days are therefore acquiring still greater significance, Ellen Weber underlined.

Biryukov Reflects on Berlin Document

LD032130 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Sep 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] The quadripartite agreement on West Berlin was signed exactly 16 years ago, on 3 September 1971. I will remind you of these four countries — the Soviet Union, United States, Britain, and France. The past years have shown that the quadripartite agreement and the treaty concluded between the socialist countries and the FRG have greatly benefited West Berlin, whose population now totals nearly 2 million.

One cannot but recall that it was the signing of this agreement that ended a period of dangerous confrontation in this region and contributed to the relaxation of tension on the European Continent.

Of course, the agreement of 3 September 1971 became possible thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the realistic positions sober-minded politicians in the West were able to adopt at that time. However, over the past years and at the present time, there exist in the West circles who are trying to revise the balance of interests as set out by the agreement. At the same time, attempts are being made to deliberately violate the main, principled point of the agreement on West Berlin: It says that the Western sectors of Berlin are not an integral part of the FRG, are not governed and will not be governed by that country either now or in the future.

This year I was able to go to the FRG twice, and in various conversations and discussions I had during my visits I had occasion more than once to remind some

people that I spoke to about the agreement on West Berlin, when the matter of security in central Europe was raised. Many of them tried to prove what could not be proved and counted West Berlin as part of the FRG.

It is timely to recall today that it was the U.S. President who visited West Berlin this June and who made a special contribution to the political row over West Berlin. Reagan's speech at the Brandenburg Gate was full of the cold war period terminology. The President himself and those who prepared the thesis for his speech must have known the essence of the agreement on West Berlin, but, they deemed it possible to cast doubts on the points of this treaty. It is timely to recall this today, because various speeches by Western leaders, including the U.S. President, contain many statements to the effect that the West and the North Atlantic alliance know no goal more important than the preservation of peace. However, their practical deeds are, unfortunately, at odds with their words.

It is a secret to no one that peace in Europe, obtained at such a dear price, is possible only if the treaties that sealed the end of World War II are observed both bilaterally and multilaterally. This may be fully applied to the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. Incidentally, observance of all these treaties is also very important to ensure the revanchist forces in the FRG do not have any illusions about the possibility of a review of the borders and mutual relations that have been created in Europe.

Demichev Meets FRG Ambassador

LD040915 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received today in the Kremlin the FRG ambassador in the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut.

They discussed questions of Soviet-West German relations and also pressing international problems of mutual trust.

Latin America & Caribbean

'CIA Mercenaries' Activity in Nicaragua Noted

PM031311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The United States Is Responsible"]

[Text] Managua, 31 Aug — In Jinotega Department in northern Nicaragua CIA mercenaries used U.S.-made Redeye missiles to shoot down a Nicaraguan transport helicopter. The crew of the damaged helicopter managed to make a crash landing, but six people on board perished. Carrying this Nicaraguan Defense Ministry communique, the newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, points out that the responsibility for the crime committed by the contras rests with the United States, which is supplying the bandits with the most up-to-date armaments, including portable anti-aircraft missiles. This terrorist act once again demonstrates that it is Washington that is disrupting the settlement process in the region, ignoring the Central American peoples' will for peace.

The paper draws attention to the fact that there was an immediate increase in the CIA mercenaries' activity after President Reagan personally assured the contras' ringleaders of his full support. The threat of direct armed intervention by U.S. forces remains. In these conditions the Nicaraguan people are obliged to wage an armed struggle in defense of their independence, BARRICADA stresses.

Nicaraguan Defesne Ministry spokesmen reported that the Sandinist people's army have dealt powerful blows to counterrevolutionary groupings in Zelaya Department and thwarted their efforts to set up a so-called "southern front." In the course of the battles more than 100 CIA mercenaries were killed and a large quantity of U.S.-made weapons and ammunition was captured.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Preface To Speeches Published

AU031431 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 87 p 1

["Selection of Mikhail Gorbachev's Speeches and Statements; On the Essence of the Soviet Society's Restructuring"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) — A selection from speeches and statements by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "To the Youth On Restructuring," has been published by *Smena*, the publishing house of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union in Bratislava, in cooperation with the publishing houses *Novosti* and *Molodaya Gvardiya* in Moscow, and *Mlada Fronta* in Prague.

The preface to the "Word to Readers" book was written by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The contents of the book are the main speeches, or excerpts from speeches, of the highest Soviet representative at the 27th CPSU Congress, at the sessions of the CPSU Central Committee in June 1976 and January 1978, at meetings with the party aktiv of the Khabarovsk and Krasnodarsk Regions, with ranking personnel of the mass information and propaganda media, with the state and economic aktiv of the Latvian SSR, and at the 13th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. They also include speeches from the 20th Komsomol Congress, and at the 20th Estonian Komsomol Congress.

The publication also contains all speeches delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev during his official visit to Czechoslovakia last April.

The SMENA publishing house dedicated the "To the Youth on Restructuring" book to the upcoming Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union and the Congress of the Socialist Youth Union in the Slovak SR.

A Word To Readers

Dear friends!

I submit to you this book and I would like to ponder with you what still has to be done in order that we would work and live better. The book contains my main speeches on the problems of restructuring. Their concentration in a single volume makes it possible to get a more complete notion about the ideas of restructuring and their stimuli, about the causes of the ongoing fundamental turn in the life of Soviet society, about its driving forces, historic importance and objectives, about the road which we traveled in those more than 2 years that elapsed since the April session of the CPSU Central Committee. What is involved are naturally our conditions, our worries and plans. As I convinced myself at meetings in Czechoslovakia, you too manifest lively interest in them. We have many things in common, regarding the system as well as the way of life. On the socialist path of development which we travel there are quite a few generally valid moments connected with the necessity to take a substantial step forward and consolidate the qualitatively new state of the society. It is in our common interest and in the interest of all progressive forces to show to the maximum extent and fully develop the mighty potential of socialism, a matter which is possible only through a common procedure and a joint effort, through the utilization of collective experience.

I realize that this book is destined for the youth, and I want to say, just as I am saying it to our boys and girls: Restructuring is, above all, for the young ones; do not take everything at its face value, try to understand its essence and draw your own conclusions, which would transform themselves into concrete deeds, and real responsibility.

Restructuring is a dynamic, growing, and long-term — and at the same time unpostponable — process. What did the past 2 years reveal? It was a period of bold deeds and intensive work. We have only taken the first steps, we have not found a definite answer to many questions, and thus far we cannot be completely satisfied with the state of affairs. From the materials contained in this book you can get an idea about the nature of the emerging issues and difficulties, of our seeking and doubts. It is necessary to note that the changes which we are carrying out are not the manifestation of someone's personal will, but the result of the party's collective thinking, and were not born immediately in a ready, final form. At the same time with acquiring experience from restructuring we gradually defined the program of the necessary steps, were abandoning what became obsolete, systematically expanding our notions about ways to stimulate intiative and creative approach, and to activate the human factor in general. Meanwhile a decision was growing in us to support everything that truly strengthens socialism, contributes to raising the people's standard of living, and makes life fuller and richer. The open dialogue about the complexity of the situation in which our country has found itself helps us to rid ourselves of antiquated theoretical ideas about the socialist economy which prevent perfecting the economic mechanism. We have overcome the old, erroneous views and the mistrust of cooperatives and individual work activity, of various family forms of the organization of labor within the framework of social ownership.

During that period we were again able to convince ourselves how difficult and complex is the transition from words to deeds. Even the most obvious, most necessary changes require tenacity and consistency. The most difficult thing is, as V. I. Lenin used to say, to implement new ideas in the economy and change the traditions of management. It was no coincidence that at the session of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet last June we reached the conclusion that it is necessary to work out and approve a program to perfect the system of management of the

national economy, a whole package of economic, social, and political measures which would stimulate good work and the endeavor to work as much as possible.

Accelerating changes also means convincing people that we can no longer live in the old way, that the time has come to adopt new decisions and involve our will, consciousness, and all our abilities in active work. This is precisely what we have in mind when we say that restructuring begins in consciousness. Admittedly not much progress has been made in this respect. We are suffering losses as a result of the passiveness, conservatism, and overcautiousness of some people, or because of plain indulgence or unwillingness to think. But changes can already be seen and we have every reason to assume that the faith in man's capabilities and the real practical strengthening of this faith will help to overcome ossification and stagnation.

I would like to stress that we favor acceleration, a rapid pace of development and profound changes, but not feverish, rash changes in the existing way of life. If in your mind you would travel this 2-year journey with us, you would be able to convince yourself that in all situations we have remained faithful to the fundamental principles of socialist revolution, whose 70th anniversary we will be celebrating this year. Precisely in order to maintain and expand its achievements and safeguard the dignity of man created by October and the faith in his ability to be the creator of his own destiny, we are energetically combatting bureacratism and dogmatism, and deviations from the principles and ideals of creative Marxism-Leninism.

Despite that we frequently hear it asked: Are we not losing what we have fought for? Does our restructuring not amount to abandoning the main objectives of socialism or, in any case, some sort of weakening of its foundations?

The answer to that question is more than clear to us. No, we do not intend to abandon the main objectives of socialism. On the contrary, we want there to be more socialism, more democracy, more justice and more humanism, we are striving to eliminate from our life everything that has been preventing this. We favor the development of initiative, independence, and responsibility, we are for faith in people, in their brains, in their skill and their sense of civility, we are for respect for personality and human dignity. We want collectivism, solidarity, and cooperation to continue to strengthen, and we want talent, culture, and the people's history to be approached with more attention.

When we, the Communists of the eighties, speak about restructuring, we speak about a better future for mankind and we regard ourselves to be responsible for safeguarding the accomplishments of the previous generations, as well as for the fate of the ideals of human civilization which are the foundation of the ideas of socialism.

Real socialism is much firmer and stronger than those who are afraid to look reality in the eye and rid themselves of ingrained norms think. In both your history and ours there have been complex periods, and the experience which we survived was not wasted. The farther we advance on the path of restructuring the more we are convinced about the life-giving strength of the restructuring process. The clash between different concepts and opinions does not undermine the foundations of socialism, on the contrary, it helps to mold a scientific approach to the problems of the development of society. Truth is becoming an insurmountable obstacle in the path of political demagoguery and hypocrisy, it exposes incompetence and dreaming. The principle of openness [verejnosti] contributes to the fact that an ever increasing number of working people are becoming involved in an active or public life, that the moral life, the intellectual life, of society has been gaining ever increasing momentum. This strengthens our optimism.

I would like to state with special satisfaction that democratic achievements, truth, and the principle of openness [zasada verejnosti] draw the youth on the side of restructuring — and this is the most important thing. An honest evaluation of the past contributes to the growth of the patriotic feelings of young people and of their responsibility for the fate of the country and society. Open criticism of various deviations from the principles of socialism has a tremendous positive influence on the moral development of young people. A large step has been made in coming to understand their problems and in enhancing mutual trust and contacts. That is very important. But it is not enough, as the task is broader and more complex than that: to view young people and their problems not from above, but to find a common path with them, give them more trust, and more reliably strengthen their social guarantees.

These problems are surely familiar to you. My meetings and talks in Czechoslovakia confirmed that Czechoslovak youth is ready to take upon its shoulders the future of the country, which ranks among the 10 most advanced states in the world. Great tribute must be paid to your ability to work. Your attitude to your homeland, the national culture, and traditions deserves respect. You managed to overcome hard times and you did so with dignity and honor; I am convinced that now again, in the new difficult stage of society's development — in which the process of renewal and restructuring is also taking place in your country, with due regard for your own specific features — youth will be at the forefront of this process. No progress is possible without the social creativity of the young. I have no doubts that we will succeed in tapping the rich unused potentials of cooperation fully and to the benefit of both sides.

The tasks being dealt with in the course of restructuring mirror the expectations of millions. We have good prospects and correct social targets. But we are still only at the start of the road, the most difficult things are still ahead of us. Naturally, given the importance of this work, we will have to give up many things again and

reexamine all kinds of things. One thing will remain unchanged, however: Man ranks first, he is the focus of all the set plans and programs.

All we are doing today stems from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, from its democratic and humanistic essence. Our teachers passed on to us, Communists, the idea that we must not lose sight of the laws of life, protect the variety of its forms and its beauty, and safeguard people's happiness.

In writing about the principles and tasks of the Communist restructuring of the world, the founders of Marxism had in mind plain targets that can be comprehended by everyone, such as the natural longing for personal happiness which, in their view, is inseparable from the happiness of all. As F. Engels put it, the aim is to establish conditions for the life of all people, in which everyone will be able to freely develop his human essence, live in a human relationship with his close ones, and not have to fear seeing his happiness violently destroyed. We live in a unique epoch, at the threshold of the third millennium, when the speed of social development has accelerated to such an extent that the conditions of existence change during the life span of a single generation. The rhythm of history increasingly conforms to the rhythm of individual life and it is now up to each individual to make his private life conform to the life of the country and all people. I wish you a joyous, happy future, filled with creative work and the most meaningful life.

CPSU Politburo Discusses Restructuring

LD031736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] A meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo today considered the results of a discussion on the CPSU Central Committee's draft guidelines for restructuring the system for political and economic education by the working people in party, Komsomol, trade union organizations, ministries and departments, and in the mass media. It is noted that the document has received complete support and approval as a specific program of action in one of the most important areas of ideological work. During the discussion of the draft a large number of comments, criticisms, and suggestions were made which were studied by party committees in the localities and which were taken into account when finalizing the draft.

The adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee instructs party, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies to draw up and implement measures to restructure the system for political and economic education by the working people, and to radically raise the quality and results of work.

Note has been taken of the need in the academic year just beginning to develop throughout the country a universal education in economics, intended to ensure the formation among Soviet people of modern economic thinking, and an acquisition by the working people of economic methods of management, working skills in the conditions of complete financial autonomy, the democratization of production, and self-management.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution on urgent measures to speed up a solution to the food question in accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. It notes that the Party Central Committee regards as a most important and pivotal political task the achieving as soon as possible considerable increase in food production by bringing into operation everywhere all sources that can supplement it. The intensified development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production is the firm basis for solving the country's food question. The achievement of this goal must also be served by a fuller realization of the potential of subsidiary holdings of enterprises and citizens, and of collective horticulture and market gardening. In order to create favorable conditions for the development of these holdings, special resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have been adopted, which are to be published.

In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on restructuring the activities of ministries and departments in the sphere of material production under new conditions of economic management, a decision has been adopted on transforming the following Union-Republican ministries — the USSR Geology Ministry; the USSR Coal Industry Ministry; and the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry — into All-Union USSR ministries.

There was a discussion on the results of party admissions in the first half of the current year. It was noted during the discussion of this issue that party committees and primary party organizations have on the whole increased their exactingness toward those being admitted and have improved the selection for the CPSU of cadre workers, kolkhoz farmers, and representatives of the intelligentsia, who have shown themselves off to advantage in conditions of restructuring. More attention is now being paid to raising the vanguard role of party members and candidate members.

However, practical conclusions not been drawn everywhere from the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress on strengthening the party ranks. The forcing of their increase, a lack of discrimination in the admission of new members, and formalism in work with young Communists continue to occur. Party committees and primary party organizations are requested to analyze deeply the state of this work and to ensure strict compliance with the demands for a strictly individual selection into the CPSU of a worthy replenishment on the basis of widespread glasnost, and a consideration of the views of labor collectives and public organizations.

There was a discussion on the results of All-Union socialist competition for a successful wintering of livestock and an increase in the production and purchases of

animal-husbandry produce. In the period from October 1986 to June 1987 an increase was achieved in the production of main animal-husbandry products. Purchases of milk were increased by 5 percent, and meat and eggs by 4 percent, primarily through intensive factors, the rational use of fodder, the development of financial autonomy, the collective and family contract, and other progressive forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor. Honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee have been awarded to many kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives, interfarm and other enterprises, organizations and associations, and also to a number of rural rayons, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts and five union republics — the RSFSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, and the Kirghizian SSR.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other matters concerning the country's domestic life and its foreign policy.

New Internal Publication on Foreign Policy
AU031206 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 87 p 6

[Article by NOVOSTI political commentator Spartak Beglov: "Diplomacy and Glasnost; NEWS BULLETIN of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Some time ago Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed a consultative meeting of officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and USSR ambassadors. In his speech he analyzed in depth the basic directions of the country's foreign policy and its diplomacy. It is generally assumed that everything said on such occasions is destined only for a narrow circle. But thanks to the first issue of the *News Bulletin* of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has recently been published, the general public has had an opportunity to learn what acts upon the mainspring of Soviet foreign policy, and how it does it.

What does a look behind the scenes of the foreign policy office in Moscow reveal? In centuries of experience with the old diplomacy, people have grown accustomed to a "double standard" being virtually the norm of states' activities in the international arena. The public is told of good intentions but behind closed doors one plots intrigues in the style of Machiavelli or Talleyrand. The "Iran-contras" affair in the United States came as though it had been especially ordered to confirm this opinion.

But, alas, the materials of the consultative meeting in the 27-story building on Smolensk Square in Moscow (the seat of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs) will be a disenchantment for those who would like to find two kinds of Soviet foreign policy — one that is at work internally, and the other operating externally. Nor are there any secrets with regard to those correctives that are being instituted in the diplomatic practice in the light of the realities of our days, the process of restructuring underway in the country, as well as from the viewpoint of raising the professional standards of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet diplomacy, Mikhail Gorbachev remarked in his statement, must promote the country's internal development. Its assignment is to safeguard peace, without which everything else becomes pointless. Diplomats and the staff of the USSR foreign policy apparatus are obligated to promote such a peaceful development, in which we would be able to assist in changing the entire system of international relations and take a more active part in the international division of labor.

Were there any deficiencies in this regard in the past? Yes, there were. First and foremost, it was inertia in thinking, which needs to be overcome.

In planning foreign policy, it is necessary to assess specific facts far more soberly and broadly, not to judge everything just from the angle of vision of one's own interests, to show the ability to meet the partner halfway, to seek common ground. It is inadmissible for Soviet representatives to be called "Mr Nyet," Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must not be out of bounds for criticism and control.

Addressing a different consultative meeting, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze singled out the following tasks facing Soviet diplomats:

— to effect at the Ministry changes commensurate with the upsurge of the general restructuring of Soviet society's life, to implement the country's foreign policy line in a competent fashion;

— to master in the course of restructuring a novel vision of the world, free of blinkers and dogmas, myths and prejudices, using the strongest and most precise optics of Marxism-Leninism;

— draw up reasonable foreign policy recommendations, which makes it unavoidable to overcome a whole number of stereotypes and to acquire the ability of self-instruction and self-correction;

— be guided by a well-thought-out concept of the contemporary world, in which there must not be any borders that would divide proletarian interests from universal human interests, but in which the priority of the unity of the interests of mankind, the unity of its aims and ideals, would prevail; the unity of ideals of which socialism is a champion.

"The renewed publication of the *News Bulletin*, that is glasnost in practice, as well as the continuation of the best traditions of Soviet diplomacy," Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Ministry's information department, told me. Why "renewed"? Because the first issue of the

News Bulletin was published in July 1919 as an organ of what was at that time the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. People's Commissar Georgiy Chicherin, the first active contributor to this journal, was a representative of the pleiad of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's revolutionary collaborators. It was precisely Lenin who spoke out in favor of open diplomacy in the service of a democratic, just peace. This line of Soviet foreign policy must be strengthened and promoted by the present generation of officials of the USSR foreign policy office.

Political Education Seminar Ends in Moscow
PM031551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference-seminar"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of chiefs of houses of political education of Union Republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms, obkoms, and gorkoms has concluded its work in Moscow. Participating in it were leaders of a number of ministries and departments, the AUCCTU and central committees of sectorial trade unions, the Komsomol Central Committee and Union Republic Komsomol central committees, and Komsomol kray and oblast committees and workers of central ideological departments, Soviet Army political organs, institutes for raising qualifications, and the mass media.

The tasks of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic organs in restructuring the system of working people's political and economic studies and preparing for the new 1987-1988 academic year were discussed at the conference-seminar. The report was delivered by Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and other ministries and departments read lectures on urgent questions of restructuring and renewing all spheres of public life in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums. The seminar participants examined questions of raising the ideological and theoretical standard of the Marxist-Leninist education of Communists and nonparty people, organizing universal primary economic education in the country, and improving scientific-methodical and information backup for the teaching process, and exchanged work experience.

Yeltsin Chairs Meeting on Moscow Catering
PM040955 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 87 p 1

[N. Batalova report: "Not to Mark Time but To Accelerate Restructuring"]

[Excerpt] The recent Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum spoke impartially of the poor standards of development in the social sphere. Just like in the past, it remains the most serious choke point in the restructuring now under way. Only by properly organizing it will it be possible to improve Muscovites' life. The social sphere is the key foundation which will also help to solve economic problems. What is being done by the collectives of public catering enterprises to correct the situation, to overcome the lag, to fundamentally improve work, and consequently to raise the standard of services for Muscovites and visitors to the capital? This was the topic of yesterday's discussion in the Moscow City Main Administration for Public Catering, which examined a broad range of questions concerning the elimination of choke points and zones of stagnation and the future development prospects of public catering in the capital. The investigation was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. [passage omitted]

Dolgikh Visits Leningrad 11-13 Aug
PM021805 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 87 p 1

[Lentass report: "Stay in Leningrad"]

[Text] V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Leningrad 11-13 August. During his stay in the city on the Neva he visited a number of enterprises and spoke with leaders, specialists, and workers. The conversations concerned the restructuring of the Leningrad economy, the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and the active implementation of administrative reforms. The necessity of increasing the responsibility of each working collective and of all the people of Leningrad in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges on the threshold of the 70th anniversary of Great October was particularly stressed.

At the "Mekhanobr" All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute V.I. Dolgikh was familiarized with laboratories, experimental production facilities, and an exhibition of models of progressive equipment and technology developed within the framework of the intersectorial scientific and technical complex. During the animated conversation which took place, the attention of leaders and specialists at the intersectorial scientific and technical complex was focused on the necessity of the broad utilization of the enormous opportunities which are opening up new forms of intersectorial integration in science and production.

A meeting was held between V.I. Dolgikh and the leadership of the Oktyabrskaya Railroad. The problems of ensuring traffic safety and satisfying the demands of the economy and the population for railroad transportation in full and to a high standard, particularly in conditions of the coming winter period, were discussed. When visiting the shops and construction sites of the "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" Association, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee talked with the workers on the progress of restructuring and its influence on the collective's life.

At the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Pulmonology V.I. Dolgikh was familiarized with new methods of preventing and curing occupational diseases. The institute leadership has been set the task of strengthening business and creative ties with other scientific establishments and enterprises in the matter of developing modern diagnostic and medical apparatus.

During his stay in Leningrad V.I. Dolgikh saw the monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad, laid flowers at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, and visited places associated with Lenin in Razliv and the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum in the Smolnyy.

Hashish Consignment Bound for Canada Seized
PM291751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 87 Second Edition p 6

[V. Chebakov article under the rubric "Background Report": "High Quality Poison"]

[Text] As already reported, an operation aimed at preventing the smuggling of a large consignment of drugs in transit from Pakistan to Canada via Soviet territory has ended successfully. As a result of coordinated joint actions between Soviet customs officials and the relevant Canadian organs 5 tonnes of hashish worth a total of $120 million have been seized.

...Freight in transit. So much of it passes through Soviet territory — millions of tonnes and hundreds thousands of boxes, packages, and containers speeding toward many countries of the world. Then a discovery was made. In a container addressed to the firm "Shenker of Canada" Soviet customs officials discovered hashish instead of untreated wool. There were 2.5 tonnes in 1-kg blocks. They bore a stamp verifying that the "goods" were of excellent quality and of a high level of purity. Expert analysis subsequently confirmed that it was highly concentrated form of death, manufactured using the latest technology!

I have observed the work of customs officials many times. There is an element of the romantic and the intuitive about it, of course. But in the main it is painstaking, meticulous work. Check after check, customs examinations, and then suddenly... People were working unaware that the working day was over, not noticing their tiredness — what a haul! They checked the whole load and soon a second wool-free container was discovered. In all 5 tonnes of hashish — in 15 million batches. That was a triumph. After all, they had removed the misery from many lives, perhaps in foreign countries far away but they were still people's lives.

"Usually in such cases," Leonid Lozbenko, chief of the international cooperation department of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of State Customs Control, explained, "the drugs are destroyed when the investigation is over. But we had an idea — together with the Canadians we decided to ship the 'goods' on to the customer and make a joint effort to find the drug dealing terrorists."

The decision was taken. I should like to point out that this was the first time in Soviet customs history that such contact had been made with special services in capitalist countries. A meeting was held in May. The Canadian delegation was headed by Claude Savua [name as published], leader of the antidrug addiction department.

"We sent the materials of this case and photographs to our Canadian colleagues," Lozbenko continued. "The rest of the operation hinged on their experience and skill. But I should like to emphasize that these meetings and the joint work somehow immediately overcame the sense of unfamiliarity and caution caused by our complete ignorance of one another. During a customs cooperation council session in Montreal in June all the details of the subsequent operation were finally worked out..."

The containers were sent with other transit cargo on board the Soviet ship "Bukhtarma" to Montreal. How do the Canadians operate? — that was the question our customs officials asked from time to time. You have the report before you: The plan worked. Nine drug dealers from the mafia have already been arrested. The operation provided graphic confirmation of the effectiveness of a joint campaign against drug addiction.

Recently some Western newspapers have been making a great fuss about alleged Soviet connivance in the smuggling and transport of drugs across Soviet territory. The joint actions described above vividly highlighted the lack of objectivity of these newspaper campaigns. Customs officials, and others besides, deemed the operation in question a great achievement. But it did not please some people. That was why headlines of the type "Hashish On Board Russian Ship" appeared in the Canadian press. Even then they distorted the facts. Even though O.J. Jelinek, Canadian minister of state for fitness and amateur sports, thanked the Soviet government for this drugs operation when on a visit to our country.

"Now," Lozbenko adds, "Soviet customs maintain cooperation not only with our Canadian colleagues. We have contacts with a number of other countries, too. After all, the struggle against drugs is a matter for all countries and it will be successful if they all pool their efforts. Experience gained in this joint struggle can be applied to the illicit export of valuable works of art and currency as well..."

...One last item. The scene is Sheremetyevo International Airport; a customs inspection. Senior inspectors V. Chugunov and G. Golovlenko noticed a cavity in one of a number of figurines in the luggage of a Norwegian citizen. An X-ray revealed it. But how could they find out what was inside? The figurine was made of ebony. A saw was no use. They had to use a chisel. Now they have 527 grams of heroin worth around 1 million dollars. Another "handful of high quality death" that our customs officials had intercepted.

Economic Developments

Aganbegyan Interviewed on Economy

LD032211 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1915 GMT 3 Sep 87

[From the Panorama program]

[text] [Announcer] Many of our viewers no doubt remember our report in our last Panorama program on reactions in the East European countries to the new Soviet policies. New voices can be heard, for example, in Soviet economic life. One of these is Professor Abel Aganbegyan, secretary of the Economics Section of the Soviet Academy of Science:

[Correspondent] Much has been said recently about the years of economic stagnation. Did the upper echelons of leadership have enough information about the country's situation in this period?

[Aganbegyan, speaking in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I think the top leadership was not adequately informed. This leadership consisted of old people, and I think in many cases people did not want to exacerbate them. This is what I think. The worst period was the one between 1979 and 1982, these four years. This period really was a period of stagnation in our country. Production virtually stood still.

Later on, after the November 1982 Central Committee Plenum, by which time Yuriy Andropov was leader, a certain amount of progress was made in the areas of order and discipline. But this was only a temporary step forward. It had no firm basis. A down-turn therefore ensued and the rate of growth diminished. To put it simply: We did not fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan. Consequently, living standards did not improve in our country in this period, and for several strata of society they actually deteriorated.

This was a very diffucult period because in many cases disequilibrium became more pronounced. But then the worst thing happened. For the worst was not that production did not increase, nor even the fact that living standards did not improve; the worst thing was the loss of morale among people, the loss of interest in their work, and the development of various anti-social phenomena. I am thinking of grease money, corruption, and the abuse of the power of office.

[Correspondent] Into what activities will the new economic environment emerging in the USSR force the leaders and workers?

[Aganbegyan] We are living through the most difficult times now, the period of transition. After all, the foundations of the old economic mechanism — namely, engagement by planned directives, the centralized system of the supply of materials and technology, and administratively prescribed plan tasks — have been preserved. We are now in the process of restructuring. From the present system we are approaching one where economic methods have preponderance.

For us to get there we must first carry out at least three interconnected reforms: the radical transformation of the system of prices, the way prices are worked out; the reform of the system of credit and finance; and the reform of the banking system. Finally, from the centralized system of material and technical supplies we must change over to wholesaling, to trade through many channels, including direct commercial links among enterprises. Only in this way will it be possible to break down administrative management.

We must put up with a few difficult years. In my view 1988 and 1989, — these 2 years — will be difficult until we can develop, initially only in its foundations, of course, the new economic environment. This requires time. We are now in difficult phase when — to put it metaphorically — we have come to the sober assessment that we must learn to swim. We are ready to swim, but we do not yet know how to do it. We do not know, although we can see that the water keeps us afloat.

After all, Hungary has not sunk either. In other words, it is kept afloat by the system of economic regulators. But will a heavier body stay afloat? This must be tested, it must be tried. This is the most difficult phase.

[Correspondent] You must understand the program of restructuring with the aid and active work of leaders who think in the old ways. This must be rather difficult, for to renew the top leadership is one thing, but to replace the mass of middle-ranking leaders is all but impossible.

[Aganbegyan] I think many of those who are now at the head of an enterprise or some kind of organization, that is many middle-ranking managers, are capable of adapting to the new environment, because they have been waiting for this time. Comrade Gorbachev has come up with a thought which to me is very sympathetic. He said that everybody must be given an opportunity. People must be judged by their actions, and not on the basis of whether they are old, young, and so forth.

There are people who are not attracted to this whole affair; they are unable to change. Such leaders must either be replaced or they should leave of their own accord. It is probable that during the course of restructuring we shall also make mistakes. We are not, after all, infallible. We shall have to do a great deal of groping in the dark. But as Comrade Gorbachev said so clearly in his closing speech at the plenum: The biggest mistake we can make is to be so afraid of mistakes as to do nothing.

[Correspondent] The huge changes that have already taken place and have yet to take place in the USSR and also in the other socialist countries will lead sooner or later to a review of international economic relations. What is your opinion on this?

[Aganbegyan] Yes, we are reappraising these relations, and are doing this quite actively. After all, could one have imagined a few years ago that one day the monopoly of the Foreign Trade Ministry — the main authority

which used to hold the entire foreign trade sector in its gasp, and did not even allow another ministry or main authority to establish direct contacts with its partners, not to mention the enterprises themselves — would be abolished? Now 21 ministries and main authorities have independent foreign trade rights, and the foreign trade associations are subordinated to these. The Automobile Industry Ministry, for instance, can hold negotiations independently and without needing permission from the Foreign Trade Ministry with firms such as Bosch, Fiat, Steiger, Daimler, Puch, and others.

Apart from these, 70 big industrial associations were given the right to trade directly on the capitalist market. These large enterprises have set up their own foreign trade subsidiaries. I believe this is only the beginning. It is the practical experience which now needs to be gained. Hundreds of enterprises have been given foreign trade rights to trade with socialist countries. And then we have taken a step which had not even been the subject of debate in the past. We are establishing joint enterprises not only with socialist but also with capitalist firms. We have requested that the USSR be admitted to GATT. We have revised or are revising our position toward many other international organizations too. These are only the initial steps, of course.

Agricultural

Murakhovskiy Interviewed on Agrarian Policy

PM021741 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Aug 87 First Edition

[V.S. Murakhovskiy answers SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers' questions put to him by Yu. Nikolayev: "Bread Too According to Labor"; date and place of interview not given; boldface as published]

[Text][Nikolayev] Prior to our meeting today, Vsevolod Serafimovich, I reread the materials of the CPSU Central Committee January and June Plenums, which noted the positive changes in the agrarian sector. I also familiarized myself with convincing statistical data which vividly testify to the new advances in the work of the country's entire agro-industrial complex. What is being done to develop them further?

[Murakhovskiy] To begin with let us recall the party appraisals. At the postcongress Central Committee plenums there was talk about radically improving the situation and about great tasks. Serious criticism was leveled at us. It was no accident that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev focused attention **on prevailing objective conditions for a leap forward in boosting the output of agricultural products**, on existing prerequisites for a real acceleration. So we will proceed with restraint in summing up the first results of restructuring.

[Nikolayev] Nonetheless, what are they?

[Murakhovskiy] The agrarian sector results were widely publicized, and I will merely cite some overall figures. Last year, for instance **gross output increased by R11.1 billion in comparison with 1985 and totaled R219.7 billion for the first time, the gross harvest of grain exceeded 210 million tonnes, and grain yields amounted to 18 quintals per hectare.** After we embarked on the practical implementation of the Food Program, the average annual gross output growth rate rose substantially to reach 10.7 percent, while state purchases of livestock and poultry (live weight) increased by 25 percent, of milk 24 percent, and of eggs 16 percent. This made it possible to increase per capita meat consumption to 63 kg, of milk and dairy products to 332 kg, and of eggs to 265 eggs...

It is extremely important now to consolidate the positive trends. What is being done to ensure this? A great deal. Although nature has not exactly favored the farmers this year, agricultural workers are trying to hold the set course.

[Nikolayev] *Sovetskaya Rossiya* readers are asking complex questions. I cite from a letter by I. Gumilev, an economist from Saratov: "In 1960 fixed capital for agricultural purposes totaled on average R1,600 per agrarian sector worker, against more than R13,000 at present. This means that the fixed capital input has increased more than 8-fold! However, the production of meat over this period has merely doubled and the production of milk has increased even less than that..."

The author claims further that compared with the 8th 5-Year Plan, the labor productivity growth rate has decreased both in the 10th and the 11th 5-Year Plans... How is one to explain this?

[Murakhovskiy] In the same way as one explains the phenomena of stagnation in other national economic sectors... However, as for the fixed capital input, the fixed capital assets, it seems expedient to explain the actual situation in more detail. However, let me clarify first of all: Is this letter from a rural or an urban economist?

[Nikolayev] The postmark points to a Saratov City post office...

[Murakhovskiy] That explains it all. A rural economist would not have put the question that way. Unfortunately, even among the educated section of the population the view prevails that we are investing enormous sums of money into agriculture without getting a proper return. In reality the situation is much more complex than that. On average, fixed capital per 100 hectares of arable land still totals only R142,000, whereas on leading farms which produce stable results and operate with great efficiency this figure amounts to R300,000-350,000. Meanwhile on laggard farms fixed capital assets are only half the national average. As you can see, the differences are substantial. I had occasion to compare the fixed capital situation in Leningrad and Pskov Oblasts. More capital has been channeled to Leningrad Oblast and, naturally, the returns on capital there are much higher.

However, is it possible to achieve the same productivity as in Leningrad Oblast also in Pskov Oblast? Unquestionably. I would like to cite a noteworthy example.

Under the program of aid to the Non-Chernozem Region, the Belorussians built a sovkhoz in Pskov Oblast. They invested R39 million in it, equipped it with the necessary machinery, and created the best possible infrastructure. There was no need to wait long for the results. The sovkhoz now reckons to harvest more than 25 quintals of grain per hectare, livestock raising is being successfully developed, and an interesting and prosperous life is getting under way. Thus the creation of the necessary conditions in agriculture is bound to result in increased output.

It is a pity that so far these conditions do not exist everywhere. At present **one of the prime tasks is precisely to overcome the gulf between leading and laggard farms.**

[Nikolayev] In their letters many of our readers complain about the fact that restructuring has bypassed the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and villages where they live and work.

[Murakhovskiy] I believe that I will not go wrong if I say that such letters come, more often than not, from weak farms. Of late we have managed to considerably reduce their number. However, even last year there were around 6,500 loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition, more than 17,000 farms annually make a profit of less than 10 percent. This is both a painful problem and a massive reserve. After all, this is where 50 percent of agricultural land and one-third of the livestock population is concentrated, yet their contribution to gross production is a mere 25 percent. Weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes produce only one-fifth or one-sixth of the gross output per 100 hectares obtained by farms which make a profit of 25 percent or more.

Bringing laggards into line is probably the most difficult area of restructuring in agriculture; however, the time has come to tackle it in earnest and with every means available to us. This is not only an economic but also a political task. High-profit kolkhozes and sovkhozes now account for almost 75 percent of the profit made in agriculture. If we do not halt the process of economic stratification we will not only reduce our opportunities for increased food production but also undermine the faith in the positive changes on the part of a very considerable section of rural workers.

[Nikolayev] In your view, what specific measures should primarily be taken?

[Murakhovskiy] Everything hinges on people. The task of **staffing laggard farms with enterprising and well trained cadres of leaders and specialists with sufficient organizational ability to rally people and to lead them** assumes paramount importance. We do have such cadres, it is simply necessary to properly shake up rayon and oblast agro-industrial committees and associations and party raykoms and gorkoms and to select the organizers from among their staff.

[Nikolayev] So far, unfortunately, quite the reverse picture frequently presents itself. It is enough for a young specialist or leader to show promise and he is "hired out," appropriated by the raykom, or the rayon agro-industrial association... and agronomists, engineers, or animal specialists are not easily persuaded to leave a leading farm and come and work on a laggard farm...

[Murakhovskiy] It is necessary to eradicate this type of mentality. The question of reinforcing weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes with skilled cadres is so important that it should be given utmost social and political attention. I am convinced **that it is necessary to introduce special moral and material incentives** for leaders and specialists who achieve a radical improvement in the economy of laggard farms.

Another, no less important sphere is the accelerated development of the material and technical base of these farms. In every rayon, kray, oblast, and republic there must be a specific plan of action to resolve this task. Laggard farms must be given real priority in construction work, land reclamation, and the allocation of machinery and other resources. **A special effort must be made to improve the social conditions of life.** After all, it is no secret that the party program's demands that we eliminate the material differences in the socioeconomic, cultural, and day-to-day living conditions between the cities and the countryside have had virtually no impact on weak farms. In general as regards the countryside, this problem remains unsolved. The provision of housing in rural areas with hot water, central heating, and sewerage is four times lower than in cities. More than 50 percent of settlements have no medical facilities. Many large villages still have no high school, club, or consumer service center... Road construction requires exceptional attention. We can no longer tolerate a situation whereby around 5,000 kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers are not connected with rayon centers by hard-surface roads.

After the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum social reorganization in the countryside picked up momentum, and capital investments for this purpose increased by 40 percent. However, this has proved insufficient.

[Nikolayev] Naturally, the question arises: Where do we go from here? Where are the additional resources to be found?

[Murakhovskiy] If we proceed by traditional means alone, the solution of the social problems in the countryside may take a long time. Consequently, **it is necessary to seek and find new approaches.** For instance, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders' proposals to substantially expand individual construction unquestionably deserve attention. They have proposed to extend the house construction credit repayment period to 50 years and also to increase the loans to R20,000. Half of the farmstead construction cost is to be borne by the relevant kolkhoz or sovkhoz. Having, in this way, gotten the population interested in housing construction, it will be possible to step up the construction of social amenities.

Perhaps economically strong farms could also assume responsibility for the implementation of certain work on

weak farms? On a long-term contract and mutually advantageous basis, of course.

There have been cases where strong kolkhozes or sovkhozes have taken on laggard farms as their subsidiaries. The practice of the organization by industrial enterprises of subsidiary farms based on economically weak kolkhozes or sovkhozes is also proving its worth.

What a lot of options! And, of course, other ways are not barred either...

[Nikolayev] In their letters to the editorial office A. Kalinovskiy (Moscow), V. Nechipurenko (Dnepropetrovsk), N. Shabalin (Kuybyshev Oblast), and others are asking us to provide an analysis of the causes of the rift between the production and consumption of agricultural products, between supply and demand...

[Murakhovskiy] I was just coming to that. According to State Agro-Industrial Committee estimates the achievement by laggard farms of even average indicators would make it possible to increase the production of agricultural output by R40 billion annually. It is hardly necessary to add that such a tangible addition to our diet would not go unnoticed.

Now to the question of supply and demand. Even at present **every Soviet citizen has on average a daily food intake equivalent to 3,400 kilocalories**. As a result, as regards the calorific content of our diet, we rank among the most developed countries. But we are not happy about something else, namely the structure of our diet. There are not enough meat products, animal fats, fruit, soft fruit, and vegetables in the stores. But even here a breakthrough is in sight. As early as 1990 per capita meat consumption is to reach 70 kg. In addition to the 18-20 kg of fish and fish products which we consume. This is very close to the rates of a rational diet.

It may seem strange to some people, but our main concern now is **to achieve a rapid growth of the production of fruit, soft fruit, cucurbits, and vegetables.** There are many complaints about the lack of cherries, morellos, pears, and some vegetables in the stores. According to specialists' estimates, the Ukraine alone could double its production of fruit and soft fruit within the next few years. It is necessary to plant new orchards in the North Caucasus and in other southern parts of the RSFSR, Transcaucasia, and Central Asia. The development of rural dwellers' private subsidiary plots and of collective orchards and vegetable plantations represents an especially great reserve in stepping up the production of vegetables and fruit. But it must be done without delay.

Speaking about the better satisfaction of the population's requirements, there is another point I must mention. It is the standard itself of the diet which is still very low in our country. It is not right that half of our population is overweight and almost one-third is suffering from obesity. And in my view the problem here lies not so much in the shortage of specific types of products but rather in people's inability to feed themselves correctly, rationally, and with due regard for their health. In my view, the State Agro-Industrial Committee is also partly responsible here. I will explain what I mean.

For instance, in such a highly developed and, let's be frank, well-provided country as Sweden, per capita meat consumption has stabilized at the level of 61 kg per annum. Americans consume on average annually a mere 2.3 kg of animal fats per head... In our country average per capita consumption of animal fats is almost treble that, and the demand has still not been fully met. Why? Well, probably because the selfsame American buys three times more margarine than a Soviet citizen and twice as much vegetable oil. These products are not very popular in our country, obviously because people do not like their quality as regards taste and nutritive value. We have set scientific establishments and the processing industry the task of rectifying this situation within the shortest possible time. Incidentally, in many cases the use of margarine which can be made to contain the right balance of the necessary components is much better for the organism than the consumption of animal fats.

Please, do not get me wrong. I am citing these facts not to justify myself but in the interests of the truth, as it were.

[Nikolayev] Vsevolod Serafimovich! Readers A. Cherepanov (Sverdlovsk), V. Staroverskaya (Moscow), I. Moysenovich (Rostov Oblast), and others are asking why, given the shortages of certain foodstuffs, are we selling these foodstuffs abroad. Can you throw some light on questions pertaining to food imports and exports?

[Murakhovskiy] Here, I believe, we are dealing with yet another firmly established misconception. We do not export either meat or cream; on the contrary, we are buying them. Currently we even have to import vegetable oil, although it was a Voronezh muzhik who first produced it from from sunflower seeds...

[Nikolayev] More than once in our periodical press lately, and even more frequently in the broadcasts of various "radio voices" and on the pages of the bourgeois press, doubts have been cast on the correctness of the state's agrarian policy over many years. At times it is not just the flaws in the implementation of collectivization that are being criticized, it is its expediency as such that is all but denied... What about the claim that the NEP produced a sharp increase in the production of food, while collectivization brought the development of agriculture to a standstill? Socialism and agriculture. What have we learned through experience? How, in your view, can the advantages of the socialist system be best utilized?

[Murakhovskiy] This is not a question, this is a whole range of questions.

[Nikolayev] They have all been prompted by letters to the editorial office, which means that they worry people.

[Murakhovskiy] Well, I will try to state my view.

No one is denying that there were certain distortions in the implementation of the agrarian policy. This is now being rectified; administrative levers based on hectoring and pressure are being replaced by economic levers. The process of the democratization of production and social life in the countryside is gathering momentum and spreading. A great number of old stereotypes and ingrained habits have to be eradicated and new economic and political thinking has to be instilled. However, this does not at all mean that we now have to reject everything that our fathers and grandfathers have done.

I would advise the most zealous critics of collectivization to take a closer look not so much at V.I. Lenin's works on the agrarian question — they are widely known — but above all at his working notebooks which were not intended for publication and which contain extracts from statistical and analytical papers. With what meticulousness and bolshevist zeal he followed the movements of the mind and the muscles of the peasants of Russia, Europe, and America! How many graphs and tables did he himself draw up and analyze from Marxist positions! How many people did he meet and consult on the most varied aspirations of the rural worker and his hopes and dreams before he embraced with his powerful mind and accepted with his heart the need to introduce socialism in the countryside through cooperative farming.

In my view, *Pravda* recently wrote very well about the actual flaws of the collectivization process. There is no need for repetition. I would just like to say that I myself am firmly convinced that without collectivization the country could not have withstood such a terrible war. We would hardly have been able to create the industry and the culture which we have today without involving the broadest strata of the peasantry in socialist building.

Nor is it difficult to explain the great leap in food production after the introduction of the New Economic Policy, especially if one bears in mind that it was preceded by the destructive civil war and grain requisitioning, when grain which had been grown with so much effort had to be taken from peasants without any kind of compensation. It is much more important, in my opinion, to understand something else. A return to the old private forms of management under which the exploitation of man by man had not been overcome is not possible. Furthermore the current socioeconomic conditions are quite different. They demand fundamentally new solutions. What kind of solutions? The experience of the socialist restructuring of the countryside in the USSR and the fraternal countries offers us a wide choice of ways to advance the entire agro-industrial complex as a whole as well as its separate component parts. It is no accident, of course, that substantial elements taken from Bulgarian, GDR, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak practice are part of the economic mechanism we are currently introducing... Recent party and government decisions have also given a powerful impetus to the development of direct links between fraternal countries' agricultural enterprises and scientific research organizations. By pooling our efforts we will be better able to satisfy our peoples' demand for quality food products.

[Nikolayev] Last autumn *Sovetskaya Rossiya* carried a dispatch from Smolensk Oblast entitled "The Abandoned Field" about grainfields that were not harvested. Immediately angry readers reported in their letters hundreds of other places where large losses were allowed to occur. In this context people are writing with concern about the weakening of the link between the peasant and the land, about indifference, and about the loss of the sense of responsibility...

[Murakhovskiy] There are grounds for such reasoning. Wage leveling, the forcing up of wages according to "clocked-up" labor, and excessive regulation of agricultural workers' actions have, to be frank, led to a slackening of interest in end results and a lowering of responsibility. After all, we are now introducing the new management mechanism specifically to overcome the negative trends. The transition to full economic accountability [khozraschet], self-capitalization, and self-financing is being implemented precisely in order **to create the most favorable conditions for the development of initiative, in order to establish a firmer link between the rural workers' quality of life, between its material, spiritual, and moral content, and the end results of their work.** Restructuring has already given wide scope to new forms of organization, to merging the interests of the worker and society as a whole — such as the collective or family contract — and it has extended the front of the application of intensive techniques in crop farming and livestock raising. Thanks to this, an additional 24 million tonnes of grain were obtained last year alone.

[Nikolayev] It is possible now to claim that intensive techniques are firmly established. As for the family contract, judging by the selfsame letters to the editorial office, the situation is not so rosy. I tried to talk to oblast agro-industrial committee leaders. They mention at most 2-3 families per oblast...

[Murakhovskiy] This is no good at all! And it is not so much due to people's unwillingness to take on a contract for a livestock unit or a field as to the prevailing negative attitude on the part of certain leaders to this form of organization, to a distorted understanding of its essence. They claim that it does not accord with large-scale socialist farming. This is a grave mistake, and the experience available to date bears this out.

Last year the average output per agricultural worker totaled R7,600. In family links and intensive labor collectives this indicator totals R100,000 and more. Just try to tell me who stands to lose from this? Nonetheless, certain leaders are still looking over their shoulder, they are afraid "lest something goes wrong," lest the contract leads to excessively high wages. Well, good luck to people! Let them earn as much as they can!

So far we have proved unable to provide enough scope for family contract collectives despite the fact that they

have earned an excellent reputation both in resolving exceptionally difficult tasks and in eliminating bottlenecks. You will remember that quite recently there was an acute problem with the production of tobacco. It had to be imported from abroad. However, it was enough to hand over this labor-intensive crop to family contract collectives in the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Moldavia and the need for imports was soon eliminated.

Just look, kolkhozes and sovkhozes seem to be unable to meet the population's demand for buckwheat. I believe that a more active stance should be adopted, people willing to cultivate buckwheat and to keep bees under a family contract should be found... To begin with this could be done on small fields of 50-100 hectares...

It is extremely important to grasp that **socialist ownership of land by no means rules out a careful, proprietary attitude to land.** If organizational forms have been found under which a person, family, or link accept full responsibility for the utilization of a livestock unit or a field, then why put obstacles in their way?

[Nikolayev] Do you agree that not even the transition to but the mere approach to economic methods of management in the agro-industrial sector has aggravated many problems pertaining to the plan and the market, to centralized management and the independence of farms?

[Murakhovskiy] It is true that the new economic mechanism has still not been fully brought into play. There is also evidence of attempts to adopt an oversimplified approach to it. In certain rayons the expansion of the rights of rayon agro-industrial associations and farms has been interpreted in a very strange way. To start with they lowered their plan targets. A tendency also still persists to seek out easily fulfillable targets and to stick to extensive farming techniques. In a number of oblasts party organs and economic managers are stubbornly resisting the introduction of the resource-quota method of planning. It is not difficult to work out why. As soon as this method is applied, it becomes obvious that by no means all farms which rank as leaders deserve this title.

As for the complaints about the rigidity of the plan, it seems to me that it stems from the old habit of "complaining about one's lot" rather than the actual situation. We cannot give up centralized planning as such, if only for the reason that we cannot leave the people without a guaranteed supply of the various products. At the same time, the very function of the plan and its content are changing.. The so-called **"plan-cum-law" is increasingly changing into a "plan-cum-order"** placed by the state, by society, with the collective of a farm, rayon, or oblast... In short, planning must now take place via economic normatives, prices, finance and credit conditons, and incentives. In this lies the essence of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. This is a complex process. It is hard work, but it must be done.

I would also like to mention another important characteristic. While the financial well-being of a farm formerly depended entirely on the level to which it fulfilled its production plan, to which numerous additional targets were frequently added, a different strategy is now being applied. The consolidation of the financial situation is now determined entirely by the increase in its sales of agricultural output and the lowering of output prime cost.

[Nikolayev] This is probably the reason why A. Kolomiyets (Krasnodar Kray) writes that "in the current conditions it is disadvantageous to have a stepped-plan because those who break even are maligned while those who produce an increase receive a solid bonus. As a result kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have achieved high indicators in the past are at a disadvantage..."

[Murakhovskiy] I must disagree. Today farm leaders and specialists receive bonuses for both — for every percentage point of profit as well as every percentage point of increased profitability. Hence the higher the level of profitability, the more solid are the bonuses, and in order to achieve this it is necessary to reduce the prime cost, enhance labor productivity, improve output quality, and increase field and livestock yields.

However, I must admit that this letter is perplexing. It is obvious that people at local level have still not properly understood the system of new incentives to encourage good work and are not always able to apply it.

[Nikolayev] Let us admit that until recently we, the consumers of crop and livestock products, did not take a special interest in how the prices for these products were made up. Today our attitude is different. On the one hand understanding is growing of the need to further streamline the purchase prices and bring them in line with socially necessary labor and resource expenditure, and on the other hand people cannot but take an interest in whether this will affect the existing retail prices.

[Murakhovskiy] I understand that this is a very hot topic, nonetheless I would like to state my personal view. The state is now buying meat at approximately R5 per kilogram and selling it to the population at R2. Annually the state has to make up the difference between the purchase and retail prices for meat and milk to the tune of approximately R50 billion. Certainly, this situation cannot go on forever. Sooner or later purchase and retail prices will have to be brought in line with the socially necessary labor and resource expenditure for a given product.

Here it is also necessary to bear in mind that the state trade system's food retail prices have not been reviewed in our country since the early sixties. Purchase prices, on the other hand, have had to be raised — the level of the technical equipment of agriculture has risen, the cost of machines, fertilizers, and construction materials has increased, and there was no other option.

As was noted at the Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, ahead of us lies a radical reform of the price system. As for the changes in retail prices, they are not

supposed to detract from the living standards of the working people but are, on the contrary, to produce an improvement in the living standards of specific categories of the population and lead to a fuller application of social justice.

Here it will be absolutely necessary to bear in mind the accumulated experience. For instance, "Kuban"-type agro-combines have been given the opportunity to set their own prices for their output based on production costs, and although their goods have become somewhat more expensive the demand for them is unchanged.

[Nikolayev] However, certain misgivings have been voiced in connection with these combines. Our readers are expressing concern that the right granted to the "Kuban" to set its own prices might undermine its interest in increasing output and cutting prime costs...

[Murakhovskiy] I believe that these fears are unfounded. The agro-combines have by no means been released from state control, and the economic levers which stimulate both production growth and cuts in expenditure continue to apply in them too.

[Nikolayev] While only a few months ago our readers wrote "about delays in the establishment of the new agro-industrial complex management organs," the tone of their letters has now become much more strident. V. Chistyakov from Yaroslavl Oblast refers to all but the complete "bankruptcy of the rayon agro-industrial associations." Another letter says: "The restructuring in the countryside is being impeded because economic methods of management are being imposed by administrative measures," while raykoms, rayon agro-industrial associations, and state agro-industrial committee central and oblast organs "continue to lay down the law in the countryside as before." The following thought has also been expressed in the letters: It is no accident, it is being claimed, that the number of agro-combines, agro-industrial firms, and other new formations is growing so fast. This is happening, it is alleged, because the newly established agro-industrial complex management organs are proving ineffective...

[Murakhovskiy] Does it not seem to you that this kind of logic turns everything upside down? People have gotten used to a certain routine and have forgotten how to take a broad and a long view. Does the fact that new structures of management and of agricultural production and processing industry organization have been set up in various regions testify to the weakness, maybe, of the new organs of management? On the contrary, it bears out their strength! After all, it is in this way that we release initiative at local level and open up scope for a creative quest. Essentially we are returning to the well-known Leninist idea that cooperation can take on the most varied forms in accordance with local conditions and circumstances.

Of all the newly set up production structures I find the Tula Oblast Novomoskovskoye Agro-Industrial Association most to my liking: The supreme management organs there are the general meeting of the enterprise labor collective and a meeting of the association's authorized agents who elect the board and set up the working apparatus which is accountable to the board. The experience whereby rayon agro-industrial association councils are now headed by the best kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and the rayon association apparatuses themselves **are the working organs of these councils** deserves attention.

While I am on this subject, I cannot but share the concern of *Sovetskaya Rossiya* readers about the establishment and development of the rayon component of the agro-industrial complexes. In a number of places it finds it difficult to give up administration by decree and is trying to interfere in the executive functions of farm leaders and specialists at local level. The fact that in some places the management apparatus has grown out of all proportion and excessive paper work is rampant cannot but cause concern. However, we are hoping that economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet], the principles of self-capitalization and self-financing, and the democratization of the countryside will make everything fall into place. Ultimately, self-financing collectives will tailor their management apparatus according to their needs.

[Nikolayev] Hero of Socialist Labor and Chairman of the RSFSR Kolkhoz Council V.A. Starodubtsev, a grain grower of countrywide fame, heads an agro-industrial association of a new type. On 2 April 1987 *Sovetskaya Rossiya* published an article by him and two more of its architects under the title "Not by Means of Subsidiary Farms Alone." The article argued that the course toward subsidiary private plots was a forced and temporary measure. The editorial office received several hundred letters whose authors disagree with this viewpoint.

[Murakhovskiy] After the publication of the article "Not by Means of Subsidiary Farms Alone" I met Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Starodubtsev. We argued precisely about the idea which has outraged readers. In this context I would like to say this:

The personal plot of a kolkhoz member, sovkhoz worker, a member of the rural intelligentsia, or a service sphere worker is regarded **as an important additional source for augmenting the food resources.** It must be promoted in every way. It is surprising that in many oblasts of the RSFSR not enough attention is being paid to this issue, not enough young livestock and poultry is sold to the population, and the problem of supplying subsidiary farms with feeds is being sidestepped. It is necessary to ensure that every rural household is able to acquire at least two piglets, 50-60 chicks, ducklings, or goslings, and young cattle and to feed all this livestock.

[Nikolayev] That is not an easy task...

[Murakhovskiy] Why not make it simpler then. It would not be a bad idea to increase subsidiary plots everywhere to 0.5 hectares to enable rural dwellers — and not just

kolkhoz members but also the doctor, the teacher, and the white-collar worker — to grow in addition to vegetables and fruit also part of the feeds to maintain their livestock. Is it impossible perhaps to increase market stocks of mixed feeds? Or to improve the supplies to the countryside of means of small-scale mechanization? Extremely poor use has also been made to date of the lever of labor remuneration in kind.

Here is another suggestion. Could not the task of ensuring supplies of young livestock be entrusted to cooperatives especially set up for this purpose? The potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this area is also far from exhausted.

A substantial additional supply of food products could also be provided by subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises. After all, at the Rzhev crane-building plant they have managed to organize matters so well that last year they produced 113 kg of meat and 60 kg of milk per worker! The USSR Council of Ministers recently examined the question of the population's private subsidiary plots, industrial enterprise agricultural shops, and orchard plots. It is deemed expedient that every industrial sector should produce at least 20 kg of meat per worker. Radical measures for the development of horticulture and vegetable growing have been drawn up.

[Nikolayev] At the end of our conversation let us try to draw at least a rough outline of the food situation in the near future. In particular, what are the prospects for the harvest?

[Murakhovskiy] The peasant is used to counting the grain that is in the granary rather than in the field. Let us not break with a good tradition. I would just like to say that the grain harvest was quite good in a number of krays and oblasts in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Central Chernozem Region. The harvest of grain is getting under way in Siberia and North Kazakhstan. More hay and haylage than last year has been procured to date. But there is a certain lag as regards silage. In a number of regions there are considerable difficulties with the grain harvest. On the whole the restructuring in the agro-industrial sector is gathering momentum, and the new economic mechanism is also coming into play, albeit not quite as swiftly as one might wish. This is making it possible to overcome more successfully the difficulties which always lie in wait for crop farmers and livestock raisers. And we, the agro-industrial complex workers, are gaining confidence in our own strength and ability to resolve the great tasks of ensuring the Soviet people's food supply.

Scientific

'Cosmos-1874' Launched 3 Sep

LD031522 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — Today the Soviet Union blasted off another satellite, Cosmos-1874.

The satellite carries research instrumentation to continue space explorations.

The satellite is put into orbit with the following parameters:

- Initial period of revolution — 89.6 minutes,
- Apogee — 333 kilometres,
- Perigee — 208 kilometres,
- Orbit inclination — 73 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite has the following payload: A radio system for precision measuring of the orbit's elements, a radio-telemetry system to transmit to the earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

Instrumentation mounted on the satellite functions smoothly.

The coordination-computing centre is processing transmitted information.

TASS Outlines Cosmonauts' 4-6 Sep Work

LD040933 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS — A TASS correspondent reporting from the Mission Control Center:

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksander Aleksandrov continue their space flight aboard the Soviet orbital research complex "Mir".

During the prolonged orbital flight regular medical checkups are conducted to monitor the state of health of the cosmonauts and forecast their ability for work. Today, for example, a study of the cardiovascular system are to be conducted, both at rest and during exercises on the stationary bicycle.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are feeling well.

After the medical checkup it is planned to take another series of photographs as part of the program for the study of the Earth's natural resources.

Astrophysical experiments with the use of the orbital observatory "Rentgen" continue. Over the past day the cosmonauts have been observing an X-ray pulsar in the constellation of Hercules. The main purpose of the study is to obtain information about the gigantic magnetic field of that star and determine the acceleration of its rotation. On September 5 and 6 the telescopes of the observatory will be directed toward a supernova in the Large Magellanic Cloud.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the onboard systems of the orbital complex "Mir" are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

Mineral Exchange With PRC

The first container with samples of ores from deposits in Central Asia and Kazakhstan today was sent from Leningrad to the People's Republic of China. Its destination is

the Beijing Mining Research Institute. In turn, industrial samples of mineral raw material from the major mines of the Asiatic country have been received by Leningrad research workers. The results of comparative analysis, processing, and extraction of metallic components are to be reviewed at a joint symposium, whose recommendations will make up the foundation of projects for reconstruction of existing enterprises and creation of high-efficiency technological processes for new mineral processing and metallurgical combines. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 87 LD]

Caspian Sea Oil

Geoprospecting conducted from outer space and on earth has confirmed the prognosis about huge deposits of oil and gas in the vast area of the north eastern shelf of the Caspian Sea. Soviet Deputy Minister of Geology Farman Salmanov says an elaborate network of dams, fills, and derricks must be built to make the exploitation possible. At the same time, Deputy Minister of the Oil Industry (Vladimir Filanovskiy-Zenkov) points to the special responsibility of people for this kind of intrusion into nature. He proposes that before work begins, the draft plan should be submitted for broad public discussion. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 87 LD]

Caspian Exploratory Oil Well

Baku September 3 TASS — Azerbaijan oilmen again confirmed priority in the development of national oil and gas production. Today an exploratory well was put into working regime in the Caspian, 120 kilometres north-east of the Azerbaijan capital. Its wellhead equipment is situated at the sea bottom for the first time in the country, at a depth of 135 metres. According to preliminary estimates, the daily yield will top 250 tons of oil. All routine information about the well's operation and the process of production (controlled by a computer) is transmitted by an underwater cable to a control board of a nearby stationary sea platform. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 3 Sep 87 LD]